

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE KING OF DENMARK IN ICELAND: VIEWING THE STROKKR GEYSER.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th ult., at Stone House, Goole, the wife of William Willett, C.E., of a daughter.

On July 21, at Sukkur, Sind, the wife of Matthew Henry Scott, Esq., Judge, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th ult., at Christ Church, Folkestone, William Francis Chalmers, late Lieutenant 60th Rifles, to May St. Aubyn, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. T. R. Keppel.

On the 25th ult., at St. Peter's, Raton-square, Sir M. Lopes, Bart., M.P., to Louisa, daughter of the late Sir R. Newman, Bart.

On the 25th ult., at White Church, Castletown, A. J. Chichester, eldest son of the late Rev. R. Chichester, of Chittlehampton, to Geraldine, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Villiers-Stuart.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at Venice, Sir William Perry, for many years her Majesty's Consul-General.

On the 24th ult., at 37, Amptill-square, William Henry West Betty, in his 83rd year. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On June 23, at Ferndene, near Hobart Town, the residence of her son-in-law, Archdeacon Davies, Anne, relict of the late William T. Lyttleton, of Hagley, Tasmania, and formerly of the 73rd Regiment, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 29th ult., at Sevenoaks, Mary, the dearly loved wife of Frederick Locock, Esq., of 9, St. James's-place, St. James's.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 12.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 6.		THURSDAY, SEPT. 10.	
Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.	Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society's Show, at Stalybridge (three days).	New-moon, 6.10 p.m.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Canon Thorold, Vicar of the Pancras; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. E. T. Leeke.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.
MONDAY, SEPT. 7.		FRIDAY, SEPT. 11.	
Annual exhibition of pictures at Liverpool opens.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.		SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.	
British Museum reopens.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.
Races; Warwick September meeting; Richmond.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.
British Beekeepers' Association, first exhibition, Crystal Palace (three days).	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.
Gloucester Musical Festival, 1 p.m., Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Weber's "Praise Jehovah"; 7.30 p.m., Haydn's "Creation" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater."	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9.		SUNDAY, SEPT. 13.	
Manchester and Liverpool and	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Rossini's "Messe Solennele" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"); evening concert at the Shire-hall.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
Aug. 26	29.60	57.9	50.6	78	5	47.2	71.9	E. S.W.	114	.00
27	29.768	59.1	52.2	79	10	47.2	70.2	SSW. SW.	235	.040
28	29.844	58.7	44.9	63	7	51.7	70.8	WNW. WSW.	215	.130
29	29.737	56.0	48.4	77	7	50.5	65.0	SSW. WSW.	260	.030
30	29.842	58.9	50.4	75	..	49.3	69.3	SW. S.	398	.043
31	29.808	62.9	53.4	73	3	58.9	70.8	SW. SSW.	516	.047
Sept. 1	29.716	63.8	58.4	84	10	62.0	73.2	SSW.	333	.070

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.061	29.818	29.842	29.727	29.693	29.800	29.673
Temperature of Air	..	60.6	63.9	60.9	58.0	61.0	64.3	69.6
Temperature of Evaporation	..	56.1	58.9	55.7	56.2	56.5	57.5	63.6
Direction of Wind	..	S.	SW.	W.	SSW.	SW.	SW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
16 7	10 55	11 40	12 42	1 51	2 25	2 55

LIVERPOOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SEPT. 29 and 30; OCT. 1, 2, and 3.
Under the Special Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
President—His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
Principal Singers already engaged:—
Madame ADELINA PATTI. Mlle. ALBANI. Mr. SIMS REEVES.
Miss EDITH WYNNE. Madame PATEY. Herr CONRAD BEHRENS.
Mrs. WELDON. Mr. BENTHAM. Mr. E. LLOYD.

General Conductor—Sir JULIUS BENEDICT.
At the PHILHARMONIC and ST. GEORGE'S HALLS.
TUESDAY MORNING.—ST. PAUL. Mendelssohn.
TUESDAY EVENING.—GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY MORNING.—CREATION (Parts I. and II.) Haydn. New Mass.
ANGELI CUSTODES. Grand Selections from MESSIAH, ISRAEL IN EGYPT, &c.
WEDNESDAY EVENING.—GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
THURSDAY MORNING.—LIGHT OF THE WORLD. Sullivan.
THURSDAY EVENING.—GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
FRIDAY MORNING.—PRIZE COMPETITION OF CHOIRS, CHORAL SOCIETIES, and SOLOISTS.

FRIDAY EVENING.—A GRAND BALL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.—CONCERT BY SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS and CHOIRS in combination, and DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.
Tickets at 5, Orange-court, Castle-street, Liverpool (by the kind permission of the Philharmonic Soc. etc.). The Committee will select Seats for applications by letter in the order in which the letters are received.
Plans of the Halls now Open. All Seats Reserved.

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
OCT. 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1874.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa; Organist, Dr. Spark; Chorus Master, Mr. James Broughton.
Principal Vocalists:—
Madame PATEY. Signor CAMPANINI.
Mr. SIMS REEVES. Signor PERKINS.
Mr. LLOYD. Signor AGNESI.
Mr. BENTHAM. Mr. SANTLEY.

Serial Ticket, Front Seats and Gallery (reserved), admitting to the Seven Performances, and containing a separate Admission Card for each Performance. .. £5 0 0
Single Ticket, Front Seats and Gallery, Morning (Reserved) 1 1 0
Ditto, ditto, Evening ditto 0 15 0
Single Ticket, Unreserved Seats, Morning 0 10 6
Ditto ditto Evening 0 7 6
(All the Tickets are transferable.)

SERIAL TICKETS can now be obtained at the Committee-Rooms. The sale of Single Tickets for both Reserved and Unreserved Places will commence at the same place NEXT TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, and will be continued daily.

All applications by letter, accompanied by a remittance, will be attended to in the order in which they are received, and the Committee will select the best vacant places for those who cannot attend personally to choose their seats.

Cheques and Post-Office Orders to be made payable to Messrs. Beckett and Co., and the former crossed "The Leeds Musical Festival."

Detailed Programmes may be had on personal application, or by letter addressed "Hon. Secs."

Festival Committee-Rooms, South Parade, Leeds.

CLOSE of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at KENSINGTON, on OCT. 31.
The CHARGE for ADMISSION on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, and SATURDAYS is now REDUCED to THREEPENCE each person.

THE NEW JOURNAL THE

ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS

has passed into the hands of the Proprietors of

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

Every endeavour will be made to raise this interesting Journal of Sports and Recreation to a high position amongst Illustrated Publications.

By rigorously excluding from its columns anything that might in any way be objectionable, the Proprietors hope to produce a Paper acceptable to every household; and there is every reason to believe that a high class and well-conducted Illustrated Sporting Paper will prove a great success.

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All the back numbers may still be had, price 6d. per copy, post-free to any part of the United Kingdom.

T. Fox, 198, Strand, London.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY.—SATURDAY

HALF-HOLIDAY FETE (September 5).—One Shilling Day.—Comedy, "Wild Oats." Grand Firework Display. Band of Coldstream Guards. Open-Air Choral Singing by the Ecclesian Choir. Feats by Roman Garden Fete and Lawn Promenade. Turkish Evening Fete and Illumination of Terraces and Grounds by thousands of Chinese Lanterns, Vauxhall Lamps, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The AUTUMN SHOW of

FLOWERS and FRUIT will be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 9, and 10, on which days also the First Exhibition of BEES, and their Produce, Hives, and Appliances, will take place.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening at Eight. Artists: Mlle. Bianchi, Mlle. Benati, Mlle. Renzi; Mr. Carlton, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. Lewis Thomas; Little Miss Anna Goodwin (the juvenile pianist), Mr. Tyler (Clarinet), Mr. E. Howell (Violoncello), Mr. Hughes (Ophicleide), Mr. J. Levy (Cornet à Pistons). Conductor, M. Hervé. Conductor of the Dance Music, Keler Bela, who will introduce every evening a New Valse, dedicated to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, "In der Neuen Heimath" ("In Her New Home"), and a New Galop, "Entre Douvres et Calais." The Band of the Coldstream Guards. Grand Orchestra and Chorus, selected from the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden. Drury Lane, and the Philharmonic Society. MONDAY NEXT, FIRST GIGUÉ NIGHT. WEDNESDAY NEXT, WEBER NIGHT. CONDUCTOR, Sir Julius Benedict. FRIDAY NEXT, ROSSINI NIGHT. SATURDAY NEXT, HERVE NIGHT. Decorations by Messrs. Davies and Caney. Prices of admission, from 1s. to £1 11s. 6d. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall.—Manager, Mr. John Russell.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY and during the Week, AMY ROBART—Mr. Cres-jick, Messrs. H. Sinclair, W. Terriss, R. Dolman, F. Charles, Brittain Wright, &c.; Miss Wallis, Mesdames E. Stuart, C. Jenks, and K. Vaughan. To conclude with the opening of the Pantomime of JACK IN THE BOX. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 7. Prices from 6d. to 25 5s.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL.—Mlle.

BEATRICE'S COMEDY-DRAMA COMPANY for a short season, terminating Oct. 3. THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING and Eleven following Nights, at 7.45, will be revived by popular desire Mlle. Beatrice and Halley's celebrated Comedy-Drama "FROU-FROU—Gibet, Madlle Beatrice; supported by Messrs. Wrennan, Carter-Edwards, Cowdry, Benetti, and Frank Harvey; Mesdames Bessie Edwards, Patty Chapman, Nelly Lingham, Ida Burton, &c. Preceded, at 7.15, by the Farce of RUGBY JUNCTION. To conclude with the Comedietta of A CUP OF TEA. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily. No half-price. On SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, will be revived Victorien Sardou's charming Comedy-Drama "OUR FRIENDS" ("Nos Intimes"), for twelve nights only.—Acting Manager, Mr. James Guiver.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. John and Richard Douglas.—Last Six Nights of the Royal Philharmonic Company.—On MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1874, at 7.15, LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT. Characters by Miss Julia Mathews, Mr. Wilford Morgan, &c. Full Company.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and

BURGESS MINSTRELS.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT,
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

The longest established and the most popular Entertainment in the world, having been given at the St. James's Hall, in order to raise money for the London Temperance Bazaar, for NINE CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

Private Boxes, the most elegant and luxurious in London, 21 11s. 6d. and 22 12s. 6d.; fauteuils, 1s.; sofa seats, 3s.; area, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. Doors open for the day performance at 2.30; for the evening at 7.30. Tickets and places may be secured at all the Principal West-End Music Warehouses, and at the Hall daily from Nine till Seven. No Fees. Ladies can retain their bouquets in all parts of the auditorium.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Crowded and Delighted

audiences nightly through the Agricultural Hall to avail themselves of Hamilton's Popular Excursions Across the Atlantic. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three. Prices, 2s., 1s., and 6d.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.—Eastern, Alpine,

Welsh, &c. EXHIBITION, including Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874, NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PILATE'S

WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING

THE PRETORIUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874.

If we could put our thoughts and emotions into the shape most suitable to the season they would take the form of a hymn of thanksgiving. We have been favoured with an abundant harvest. Not too soon; for the three preceding years were characterised by deficiency, and the stocks of grain remaining in the hands of merchants were verging perilously close upon exhaustion. Happily, the supply has come just when the need of it was beginning to make itself sensibly felt. The present year will take rank with those which history has noted as years of plenty. Since 1868, we are told, the wheat crop of South Britain has not been so good, either in regard to quantity or quality. The bulk of it is now secured. The forecast of the year in respect of the food of man in the United Kingdom already rests upon a solid basis of ascertained facts, and we are thankful in being able to say that it is a pleasant one.

The autumn sowing took place under unusually favourable conditions, and the mildness of the winter fostered the healthy and vigorous growth of the plant. Up to about the middle of April there occurred little or nothing to throw doubt upon the promise which, in all parts of the country, the crops had held out. Then came an alternation of chills and heats, which menaced somewhat seriously the fulfilment of that promise; the more so as it was followed by sharp frosty nights, extending far into the month of June. Genial sunshine, however, brought with it healing influences. The almost tropical weather of a considerable portion of July more than neutralised the mischief which had been occasioned by

abnormally cold nights in May and June, and, to the great relief of the country, hastened the commencement of the harvest by a fortnight, at least. There were some doubts—there always are—as to the yield that might be expected. There are none now. We need not go into the field of speculation to determine whether the bounty bestowed upon us equals in worth the anticipations it excited. The fall in the price of corn—amounting to six or eight shillings a quarter—is sufficient evidence that all apprehension of a scarcity of bread has passed away. An estimate, founded upon tolerably secure data, leads us to expect that the wheat crop of 1874, at fifty shillings a quarter, exceeds in value that of 1873, at sixty shillings a quarter, by £10,000,000; and that, whereas last year our importations of bread stuff from abroad cost us £35,000,000, we shall be able this year to supplement our own stock to the full extent required for the sustenance of our population for slightly over £20,000,000.

It is remarkable that the gathering in of the harvest has not been impeded in any part of the kingdom by a deficient supply of labour. The disturbance of quiet relations between farmers and their hands in some districts of the country in an earlier period of the year led many to apprehend that harvest-time would put the occupiers of the soil almost at the mercy of those who till it. The facts of the case, however, have failed to correspond with the fears excited by an anticipation of them. Mr. James Sanderson, in writing to the *Times*, says, "In no district has there been a scarcity of hands for the harvest. Rarely, indeed, have the farmers required fewer labourers than in this season." The use of reaping-machines has become pretty general, and the dry weather has kept down weeds; so that the interval between cutting and carrying has been shorter than usual. The weather, moreover, although in some parts and during some week or two broken and showery, has, on the whole, favoured the speedy ingathering of the crop, and the quality of the grain thus secured is as much above the average of the three preceding years as the quantity.

We are not by any means the only country blessed with an abundant harvest. There will be fewer competitors this year than last in the grain market of the world. France, instead of having to lament a deficiency, rejoices in an excess. Hungary, Russia, and America—perhaps we may say the principal wheat-growing countries, both in the eastern and western hemispheres—are reported to have produced this year over rather than under an average. Our people, therefore, will have good warrant in looking forward to cheap bread for the coming twelvemonth. What that means we need hardly explain. The money not required for bread will be available for other articles of domestic use. Cheap bread brings with it commercial activity, expansion of trade enterprise, increased employment of labour. For some time past there has been languor almost amounting to stagnation, nearly co-extensive with the business area of the world. The harvest will probably stimulate a revival. Stocks are low, for manufacturers, merchants, and capitalists have moved with caution. It has been a sort of winter season in trade, during which large breadths of ground have remained fallow, and the ordinary processes of supply and demand have been comparatively inactive. It may be reasonably trusted that this depressed state of things will now give way to renewed life; and if, in another spell of prosperity, the lessons taught us in adversity are duly remembered, we may be called upon to express our gratitude for both.

It must not be supposed, however, that there are no shades to the picture we have drawn. There are. The food required for the uprearing of stock is as scanty this year as that needed by man is abundant. The hay harvest produced a very scanty crop. Roots, and especially turnips, have had a hard time of it, and, to a large extent, have succumbed. Meat, milk, and butter will certainly rise in price as winter approaches. Stock-farmers will probably be put to their wits' end to find food for their flocks and herds. Potatoes are small, but have yielded in abundance, and hitherto they remain free from disease. Taken altogether, and setting one product against another, there is ample reason in the character of the harvest, now nearly concluded, for congratulation and thankfulness—much more, perhaps, than in these few lines we have been able to indicate. It is always a critical period, and when safely passed it is stimulative, or should be, of both pleasant and profitable reflections. For our own part, concluding as we commenced, we could earnestly wish that an anthem of praise, in whatever form might best express the sentiments awakened in the heart of the nation, should testify the people's gratitude for a bountiful harvest.

Rain fell in such torrents on Tuesday at Blackburn that the greater portion of the town was inundated.

The *Daily News* announces that its entire impression is now printed by Walter presses, specially constructed and erected, with the latest improvements.

Mr. George Wilson, managing director of Charles Cammell and Company (Limited), was, on Thursday, installed as Master Cutler for the current year, at the Sheffield Townhall, with all the usual forms and ceremonies. The company afterwards attended Divine service at the parish church. The Forfeit Feast took place in the evening, but the Cutlers' Feast proper, at which Mr. Disraeli will probably be present, will not take place until late in October.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with various members of the Royal family, continues to sojourn in the Highlands. On the anniversary of the birth of the Prince Consort, on Wednesday week, the gentlemen in waiting, with the tenantry and retainers upon the Royal estates of Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall, assembled by command of her Majesty at the obelisk, and drank to the memory of his Royal Highness. Major-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen.

On the following day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, was present at the Braemar gathering. The Queen was received at Mar Castle by Colonel Farquharson and Lord Macduff, by whom she was conducted to the ground where the sports were to take place, and where, despite a heavy rain, her Majesty remained a considerable time, returning to the castle in the evening.

Yesterday (Friday) week the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress had an audience of the Queen at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty received with great regret the intelligence of the death of Mr. Foley, R.A.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Ballater to meet the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh upon their arrival from London. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses travelled from Euston station, on the previous evening, by the limited mail to Aberdeen, whence the journey was continued by special train to Ballater. The 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's Own) Regiment formed a guard of honour at the station, which was tastefully decorated for the reception of the Royal travellers. Among those present to receive the Duke and Duchess were the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress and the Lord Provost of Aberdeen. The Queen received the Duchess with the utmost affection, and the Royal party left Ballater in an open carriage, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators, driving, via Glengairn, Birkhall, and Abergeldie, to the Queen's Bridge, Balmoral, where a magnificent floral arch was erected, displaying suitable mottoes. A procession being formed by the Royal retainers, joined by Prince Leopold, accompanied by Sir William Jenner, the Royal cortege was received by the Ballater company of the Aberdeenshire volunteers and escorted by the Queen's Own Highlanders, preceded by her Majesty's pipers, to the castle, where, upon the arrival of the Royal visitors, Dr. Robertson, the Queen's commissioner, proposed the health of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, her Majesty's health being also drunk; after which some Highland reels were danced. The Duchess of Edinburgh evinced great pleasure at her Highland welcome.

On Sunday the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. A. A. Campbell, minister of Crathie.

Her Majesty, with the Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, has taken daily drives around the neighbourhood of Balmoral, visiting the various picturesque districts on Deeside. The Duke of Edinburgh has had some good sport deerstalking; and Prince Leopold has taken frequent drives.

The Earl of Derby is Minister in attendance upon the Queen, and, with the Countess of Derby, is sojourning at Abergeldie Castle. The Earl and Countess have dined with her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived on Saturday last at Burg, near Magdeburg, where he was received by the Crown Prince of Germany. The Prince, after witnessing a review of cavalry, accompanied the Crown Prince to Potsdam. Subsequently, his Royal Highness received the first and second secretaries of the English Embassy at the New Palace, and afterwards visited the Emperor and Empress of Germany at Babelsberg, and also paid visits to Prince Charles and his family and to Prince Frederick Charles at Ghenicke. The Prince was present at the family dinner, to which Mr. Adams, who represented Lord Odo Russell, was invited.

His Royal Highness attended Divine service on Sunday at the garrison church, accompanied by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the family of the Crown Prince, and other Imperial and Royal personages. The Court Chaplain blessed a new flag which had been given to the Military School, and the presentation of the colours took place at a parade subsequently held in the pleasure gardens, the Prince being present. A grand dinner was given in the evening at the New Palace in honour of his Royal Highness, at which the Emperor and Empress, the members of the Imperial and Royal family, the suite of the Prince, the staff of the British Embassy, and other distinguished personages were present.

On Monday the Prince, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Germany and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who is on a visit to the Emperor and Empress at Babelsberg, went to Burg, and was present at the cavalry manoeuvres, returning afterwards to Potsdam.

On Tuesday the Prince was present at the confirmation of Prince Frederick William Victor Albert, eldest son of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, which took place, with the usual solemnities, in the Friedenskirche.

Wednesday being the anniversary of the victory of Sedan, the Prince of Wales accompanied the Emperor of Germany to the grand parade of the Guards, held in the Tempelhof Park. A grand banquet was afterwards held in the White Saloon of the Royal palace, at which 200 persons were present, including the Emperor and Empress, the members of the Imperial and Royal family, the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the high officials and Ministers, the Generals and staff officers who attended the parade, and Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador in Paris.

His Royal Highness, after the conclusion of the performance at the opera-house on Wednesday, took leave of the Emperor and Empress and the members of the Royal family. He left Potsdam on Thursday forenoon for Rumpenheim.

The Princess of Wales, who, with her children, remains on a visit to her parents at Copenhagen, takes daily sea-baths at Clampenborg, and also walks and drives daily around the country contiguous to the Royal castle of Bernstorff.

The Prince and Princess are expected to visit Sir Ivor and Lady Cornelia Guest, at Canford Manor, next month.

The Prince has presented a donation of £100 to the Central Board of Education formed for the diocese of Norwich. There are 800 Church-of-England primary schools in the diocese.

The Duke of Edinburgh will lay the foundation-stone of the new breakwater at Aberdeen to-day (Saturday). The Duchess of Edinburgh will not accompany his Royal Highness, it having been officially announced that "her Imperial Highness could not well undergo the fatigue inseparable from an occasion of the kind." The Duke of Edinburgh will visit Liverpool on the 28th inst., for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the new Art-Gallery, and of inaugurating the Seamen's Orphan Institution. His Royal Highness will reside during his stay at Newsham House.

The Duke of Connaught, who remains with his regiment at Norwich, has been on a visit to Lord Suffield at Gunton Hall, and has also visited Cromer.

The Prince of Asturias visited the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield, last week, and also paid a second visit to

Aldershot. The Prince has passed the current week at Portsmouth, inspecting the various military establishments and the dockyard and vessels in port. His Royal Highness has accepted numerous hospitalities. On Wednesday he was entertained at dinner by Admiral Mundy, and was afterwards present at a ball given by the Admiral in his honour.

Prince George of Solms has left Brown's Hotel for Braunfels. His Excellency Count Beust has left the Austrian Embassy for his chateau in Saxony, on leave of absence for two months. During his Excellency's absence Count Wolkenstein will act as *Chargé d'Affaires*.

His Excellency the Count de Jarnack, the newly-accredited Ambassador from France, has arrived at the Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris.

The Duke of Abercorn, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Grand Master of the Order, by her Majesty's command, held a Chapter of the Order of St. Patrick, at the Viceregal Lodge, on Monday, when the Marquis of Londonderry and the Earl of Carysfort received the dignity of knighthood, and were invested with the insignia of the order.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have arrived at Apsley House from Strathfieldsaye, Hants.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose left Cleveland House, St. James's-square, on Saturday last, for Raby Castle, Darlington.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Ladies Margaret and Mary Scott, have left Wortley Hall for Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster and Earl Grosvenor have arrived at Reay Forest, N.B.

The Duke of Marlborough has left Cowes in his yacht for Inverness.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Cancellor, J. H., to be Rector of Hamble-le-Rice, Southampton. Cowley-Brown, George James; Rector of Buckhorn Weston, Dorset. Eldred, E. N.; Incumbent of St. James's, Little Heath, Shadwell, Essex. Evers, Edwin; Vicar of Glaisdale.

Frere, William John; Vicar of St. Mary's, Wolverhampton. Hawkins, Sir J. Caesar; Vicar of Halstead. Hawksley, J.; Commissary of the Bishop of Saskatchewan. James, W. E.; Vicar of Christ Church, Mount Sorrell. Pinney, John Charles; Vicar of Coleshill, Warwickshire. Ridley, William; Vicar of St. Paul's, Huddersfield. Robins, W. R.; Rector of Monnington-on-Wye. Stone, S. J.; Curate of Vicar of St. Paul's, Dalston. Stone, W.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Dalston; Vicar of Alfriston, Seaford. Todd, Gilbert; Rector of Wrockwardine Wood, Shropshire.

The Bishop of Carlisle presided at the Carlisle Diocesan Conference on Thursday week, and in the course of his opening address alluded to the Public Worship Regulation Act.

The Rev. G. Bell, Rector of Odcombe, Somerset, has offered to restore the parish church at his own expense; and a contract for the work has been let for the sum of £2130.

The death is announced of the Rev. John Graham, of Rochester, who had been half a century in holy orders. He was in his seventy-fourth year.

Yesterday week the Archbishop of York consecrated a free and unappropriated church in the parish of St. Mary, Bishopshill, York, erected through the exertions of the Rev. G. M. Argles. The Bishop of St. David's was the evening preacher.

The Rev. F. G. Jenyns, for twenty-three years Vicar of Melbourn, has been presented by his parishioners with a silver épergne, and Mrs. Jenyns with a silver waiter (the value of the presents being £84), on the occasion of their departure from the parish.

The Evangelical Conference, which has held its sittings this week in the Townhall and Corn Exchange Buildings, Oxford, has attracted a large number of visitors, not only from all parts of the United Kingdom, but also from France, Switzerland, Germany, and America.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Manchester consecrated a new church at Higham, near Burnley, and also an acre of land as a burial-ground. The land has been given by Major Starkie, of Huntroyde Hall. The church provides 259 sittings, twenty-four of which are appropriated and 235 unappropriated.

The Archbishop of York intends holding his next general ordination in York Minster on Sunday, Dec. 20. On the same day the Bishop of London will hold his Christmas ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop of Lichfield, accompanied by one or two clergymen of his diocese, has left England for the purpose of attending the Canadian Church Conference.

A preliminary meeting, to promote the raising of a memorial to the late Dr. Sumner, was held in the Townhall, Farnham, last week, under the presidency of the Bishop of Guildford. It was unanimously resolved that the most fitting memorial would be to raise a fund sufficient to build and endow a handsome church in East-street, a populous part of Farnham. More than £700 were promised on the spot.

The Rev. Dr. Woodford, Bishop of Ely, will, in consequence of the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. W. B. Jones to the bishopric of St. David's, take his seat in the House of Lords, and, being the junior Bishop, will act as chaplain. The new Bishop of St. David's will not be entitled to a seat until a vacancy arises in a see other than those of Canterbury, York, London, Durham, or Winchester.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are engaged in a correspondence with the authorities of the parish of Allhallows, Bread-street, respecting the removal of the church. The original structure was built in 1365, and on Dec. 28, 1608, John Milton was borne to it from the sign of the Spread Eagle, in Bread-street, to receive the sacrament of baptism. The church was destroyed at the Great Fire of London in 1666; but the register was preserved, and the original entry of the poet's baptism may still be seen in it.

The parish church of Neath has been restored. A few years ago the beautiful Church of St. David, which provides free and unappropriated accommodation for 1200 persons, was built for the English-speaking portion of the population, and the services in the parish church have since been conducted in Welsh; but, the edifice having fallen into a state of partial decay, its restoration was resolved upon. The services of Mr. J. Bacon Fowler, architect, were engaged, and he has successfully accomplished the work.

Last Saturday Prince Rhodikanakis, Grand Master of Freemasonry in the kingdom of Greece, laid the foundation-stone of a new porch to Swanscombe church, near Dartford, which is to be built at the cost of the Erasmus Wilson Lodge, whose founder and present Master, Professor Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., has contributed about £2000 to the restoration of the sacred building. The trowel on the occasion was that used by King Charles II. in laying the foundation-stone of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1675, and it bears an inscription recording the fact, and stating that it was presented to the Lodge of Antiquity by Brother Sir Christopher Wren, Worshipful Master of the Lodge.

Trinity Church, Finchley-road (which was illustrated in our Paper about two years ago), is having the chancel added to it at the east end, this having been left incomplete at the time of the erection of the body of the church, for want of funds. The chancel, which is to have an apsidal termination, with five two-light windows, and to be vaulted, with stone ribs and brick groining, together with the chancel-aisle, organ-chamber, and vestry, will cost nearly £3000. It is being erected at the sole cost of a lady. The works are being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Henry S. Legg, of Bedford-row.

The new parochial schools of St. James's, Walthamstow, were opened on Friday evening, Aug. 28—Richard Foster, Esq., of Upper Clapton, presiding. The meeting was addressed by the chairman; T. C. Baring, Esq., M.P.; E. H. Currie, Vice-Chairman of the London School Board; the Rev. T. Parry; the Rev. J. G. Pilkington; Dr. Wicksteed; Alfred Mumford, Esq.; E. H. Bousfield, Esq.; T. Nelson, Esq.; and the Rev. T. H. Grantham Robinson, Vicar. These schools, for 400 children, have been built at a cost of £2500. They are designed for boys, girls, and infants, with separate class-rooms and play-grounds, and have every modern improvement.

Yesterday week the Church of St. Clement, York, which has been erected in the parish of St. Mary Bishophill Senior, as a chapel-of-ease, was consecrated by the Archbishop. A church dedicated to St. Clement existed formerly in this parish, but was suppressed at the Reformation, owing to the population outside the city walls in this district having decreased to two houses. During the last forty years, however, the parish has increased from 1058 to 4167. This rendered an increase of church accommodation necessary, as the parish church contains little more than 300 sittings. The Rev. G. M. Argles, Rector, set about the work immediately on entering on the charge of the parish in 1871; and a spacious brick church, containing 587 sittings, all entirely free and unappropriated, has been completed at the moderate cost of £3800.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Smoking-carriages have been provided in all trains working over the Metropolitan Railway.

We are requested to state that St. George's Hospital will be reopened for the reception of patients on Wednesday next.

Several members of the theatrical profession, on Tuesday, attended the funeral of the late Mr. Henry West Betty, "the Young Roscius," at Highgate Cemetery.

Mr. Henry Edmund Knight was on Tuesday elected, without opposition, Alderman of Cripplegate Within and Without, in the room of the late Mr. Alderman Challis.

Further contributions to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund have been received by the Lord Mayor, and the amount exceeds £128,000, of which £120,000 has been sent to Calcutta.

The British Museum remains closed until Tuesday next. The hours of admittance to the general collection will then be from ten to five, and to the reading-room from nine to five.

The statue of the Queen by Mr. Noble was, on Tuesday, finally placed on the pedestal under the fourth arch on the right-hand side of the main entrance to St. Thomas's Hospital.

There was a show of dahlias and other autumn flowers in the gardens of the Horticultural Society at South Kensington on Wednesday. The exhibition was a good one, and was attended by a large number of persons.

The *British Medical Journal* understands that Mr. E. Bellamy, of Charing-cross Hospital, had been appointed to deliver the course of lectures on anatomy in the Government Art and Science Schools at South Kensington.

The inhabitants of Soho-square are anxious to throw open the central inclosure to the public; and Mr. Albert Grant has offered to aid them by laying out the ground, at an estimated cost of £7000, and by endowing it with an annual income of £150 for its maintenance.

The *Times* last week made an onslaught upon the "hideous effigy" of Queen Anne in front of St. Paul's. In reply Canon Liddon wrote that the Chapter were under the impression that the statue was protected by an Act of Parliament, but that, if not, they would gladly assent to its removal.

A steam paddle-wheel transport, ordered by the Government of Brazil, was launched from the dockyard of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall last Saturday afternoon. Madame Andrada Pinto, daughter of the Brazilian Minister, named the vessel the *Purus*.

With a view to promote the opening of a new thoroughfare from Fleet-street to the Victoria Embankment, a meeting of inhabitants of the parishes of St. Bride's and Whitefriars has been held. It is proposed that a road should be made across a piece of waste ground known as the Whitefriars Dock.

To induce artisans and others to visit the International Exhibition at South Kensington for the purpose of obtaining technical instruction, the charge for admission has been reduced to threepence on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, which are the free days at South Kensington Museum. The Exhibition will close on Oct. 31.

Much opposition is being offered by the inhabitants of High Holborn to a proposal to alter the title of that thoroughfare to Holborn simply. A meeting on the subject was held on Wednesday night, at which it was stated that the projected change would cause great expense to tradesmen, and it was agreed to present a memorial against it to the Board of Works.

A fête and garden party take place at Cremorne to-day (Saturday) in aid of the Printers' Almshouse Endowment Fund, when, in addition to all the well-known attractions, athletic sports and a variety of extra entertainments will be provided. Having erected a convenient suite of almshouses at Wood-green, the council now seek to establish a fund which will enable them to make a small weekly allowance to each occupant. Mr. G. S. Hodson, at the council chamber, 20, High Holborn, will receive and acknowledge any donations in furtherance of the object.

At a Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, held at the Hall in Great Queen-street on Wednesday night, the Grand Secretary read a letter from the Marquis of Ripon, Grand Master, stating that the writer found himself no longer able to discharge the duties of that office, and must therefore resign it. Upon the motion of the Grand Registrar, it was agreed to accept, with regret, the resignation of his Lordship; and a letter from the Earl of Carnarvon, Deputy Grand Master, which pointed out that the government of the craft would now devolve on the Prince of Wales, as Past Grand Master, having been read, a deputation was appointed to invite his Royal Highness to act as Grand Master until a new election should take place. Afterwards resolutions were passed expressive of regret at the death of the Earl of Dalhousie, Past Deputy Grand Master, and of condolence on that event with the Lodges of Scotland, of which he was Past Grand Master.



BALL GIVEN BY THE ICELANDERS IN HONOUR OF THE KING OF DENMARK AT REYKJAVIK.



ON THE COAST OF CAITHNESS.

DRAWN BY S. READ.

The Extra Supplement.

THE HORSE MARKET.

At the northern end of London, a mile or so beyond King's-cross, and near the Pentonville Model Prison and the Caledonian Asylum, is the spacious walled inclosure of the Metropolitan Cattle Market. In this vast paved square, which twenty years ago superseded the old cattle market in Smithfield, there is room for nearly 10,000 oxen and 50,000 sheep, made secure by pens and hurdles. A various assemblage of different breeds of those animals from many distant shires, attended by their owners or drovers, is here exposed for sale. The patient horned beasts, each tethered by the head, keep up a mild lowing sound of wondering regret at the change from their grassy meadows. It is like the cooing of innumerable big doves. They are scanned with a knowing eye by the experienced butcher, who can guess to an ounce the weight of meat in each bulky body after deduction of bones and offal. The fleecy muttons, huddled together in masses of ruddle-marked wool, are dealt with by their purchasers in due turn. They have, perhaps, been allowed to nibble the grass of Regent's Park a day or two since their arrival in town. When the butcher and the grazier or drover have settled their bargain, no time is lost in sending the live beef or mutton to its destination in some other quarter of London. The regular servants of the market, distinguished by their numbered brass badge on the left arm, soon remove the beasts outside, where they are consigned again to the butcher's or the drover's man, assisted by his clever dog, to guide them with the needful care and skill through the crowded streets. No figure is more familiar to us than the sunburnt rustic, in a blue smockfrock or loose great-coat, with a brown felt hat, shaped like an inverted basin, stuck at the back of his head, and with a stick from the hedge wielded in fierce gesticulation to check the errant ways of his terrified flock or herd, at such places as the corner of Tottenham-court road. It is beautiful to see the unbidden promptitude, the unfailing attentiveness, the unerring tact and decision, of his loyal and indefatigable canine ally, without whose constant help he could never perform the difficult task before him. But this would lead us away from the market, where much else is to be observed, when the bleating and barking noises permit us to think of what is around us. The calves, being of delicate constitution, are placed under the shelter of roofed compartments, raised above the ordinary level; and their removal, when bought and sold, after sufficient twisting of their tails, is managed by hoisting them into the butcher's cart. It does not seem to us quite obvious that there is any good reason for not conveying the sheep through the London streets in the same manner, which would save the disturbance they often cause to the general traffic. The horse-market, a scene in which is presented in the large Engraving for our Extra Supplement, is held only on Friday. It takes place in front of the central clock-tower, at the base of which are the post-office and telegraph-office, the offices of several railways, banks, and other commercial establishments. From Yorkshire, from Suffolk, from Ireland, and from many parts of the kingdom, are hither led the animals left unsold at the great country fairs, and mostly of a second-rate or inferior quality, but which may be thought good enough to draw a London greengrocer's cart, or to stagger between the shafts of a crazy four-wheeled cab. Some of them appear to be on their last legs, and have the scratches of more than one fall upon their poor old knees. We suspect that a few yards' trotting would set their bellows in action with a painful effect. It is not without strong need of asseveration, if a purchaser is to be won by such means, that the ruffian who brings them to market pours forth a volley of blasphemous and obscene language to attest the value of these wretched screws. But, when he has a London horse-keeper or stableman to deal with, he will probably find this ruffling demeanour of small avail to the business in hand. A glance at the lifted fore-foot, which shows the hoof cracked and worn beyond recovery, has satisfied the Londoner that there is nothing to be done with the poor animal in town service. Its proper destination is the knacker's yard, but he does not think it worth while to say so, and simply declines to buy at any price.

THE COAST OF CAITHNESS.

The north-eastern corner of Great Britain, including the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, is comparable to the coast of Antrim, at the north-eastern corner of the sister isle, for the picturesque and sublime character of its cliff scenery. It has 10 Giants' Causeway; but the red granite ramparts of Cape Wrath, the inland views of such mountains as Ben Hope and Ben Loyal, the Clett near Scrabster Bay, Duncansby Head with the Stacks, and the coast south of Wick to the Ord of Caithness, present some very majestic aspects. The mountains are chiefly in Sutherlandshire; and the interior of Caithness, as lately described in this Journal, is an uninteresting table-land; but its eastern shore faces the German Ocean with remarkable grandeur. The sandstone has been cut by the waves into deep recesses and cavities, with outstanding fragments that seem ready to topple over, but are really as firm as the mainland. In the shelter afforded by these pieces of cliff are the breeding-places of myriads of gulls and guillemots and other sea-fowl. Their swarming flight between the perpendicular walls of rock has a singular effect upon the visitor who looks down a precipice, several hundred feet in depth, to the patch of sea inclosed beneath. Mr. S. Read, of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, is the artist whose pictures of this part of Scotland, and of the Orkney Isles, have been admired for their striking force and truth in representing that kind of scenery. An illustration of the coast near Wick, drawn by Mr. Read, is given in this Number of our Journal.

On the 12th inst. the Jewish new year 5635 commences, and the day of atonement is on the 21st inst.

Mr. Henry Longley, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Third Charity Commissioner for England and Wales.

Michael Banim, who, with his late brother John, wrote the "Tales of the O'Hara Family," died on Sunday at Eooterstown at the patriarchal age of eighty-one.

The citizens of Belfast entertain strong hopes that Mr. Disraeli will, on the occasion of his visit to Ireland, accept their invitation to a public banquet to be given in the Ulster Hall, and that the right honourable gentleman will be accompanied by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Sir Wilfred Lawson has not only invited the members of the Licensed Victuallers' National Defence League to hold a picnic in his park, but has also invited himself to take the chair at their meeting. He stipulates, however, that there is to be no sort of drink sold "on the premises," but does not object to members concealing liquor "about their persons"—whether inside or outside their waistcoats he does not say.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 3.

Marshal MacMahon has returned to Paris, having made the last halt of importance on his rapid tour through Western France at Black Angers, the capital of Maine-et-Loire, where an electoral contest of considerable importance comes on in another ten days' time. The Bishop of Angers, Monseigneur Freppel, is a staunch supporter of the Ultramontane party, and he profited by the President's visit to deliver a highly pretentious address in which he repeatedly called attention to "the grief and humiliation inflicted on the Church and its august head"—a proceeding which appears to have been particularly distasteful to the Chief of the State, who vouchsafed no reply to the Bishop's remarks against the Italian Government, excluded by order from the *Journal Officiel*. The President's stay at the Elysée is not likely to be a long one, as he has pledged himself to a tour in Southern France; still, it is probable that he will remain in Paris until the result of the Maine-et-Loire election is known.

The latter continues to furnish ample material for newspaper comment and criticism. It is still very doubtful who will be the successful candidate. M. Bruas, the Septennatist nominee, is opposed by M. Maillé, a Republican cabinetmaker; and M. Berger, a Bonapartist ex-deputy; and it is, moreover, said that a Legitimist candidate will eventually be brought forward—Mgr. Freppel, the Ultramontane prelate mentioned above, who was originally selected by the Royalist party to be their representative, having declined the honour. The Government openly patronises M. Bruas to an extent of which the Republican party intends to complain at the next meeting of the Commission de Permanence—an institution which strangely belies its name, it having held only a single sitting since the beginning of the recess. M. Maillé's supporters are full of confidence, being certain of a majority in the towns; still, it is rumoured that the Bonapartist candidate is in most favour in the rural districts; and, as many of the more timid Republicans will vote for M. Bruas instead of for M. Maillé, it is possible that ex-official deputy Berger may secure a majority. Another circumstance likely to promote his success is the present préfet of the department and most of the sous-préfets being ex-Imperialist functionaries, and it is said that while ostentatiously favouring the candidature of M. Bruas they are secretly pleading for that of M. Berger, who in his circular to the electors openly admits that he will do all in his power to promote the restoration of "the lad at Chiselhurst."

The last stone of the Vendôme Column was laid on Monday afternoon, and the workmen placed a tricolour on the summit. The statue of Napoleon will not be ready for erection until the end of this month.

Colonel Villette, the prison director, and the gaolers of Ile Ste. Marguerite will appear before the Tribunal of Grasse, on Monday week, to answer the accusation of having facilitated the escape of ex-Marshal Bazaine. The Colonel, and Auguste Parsay, Bazaine's valet, another of the culprits, are to be defended by Maître Lachaud. Among recent arrests in connection with this affair is that of a certain Captain Doineau, who, while occupying an important post in Algeria many years ago, promoted a massacre of Arabs, for which he was condemned to death, but was pardoned by the late Emperor and retained in his position. This individual, whom the police laid their hands on at Nice, is believed to have been an accomplice in the ex-Marshal's escape.

"La chasse" is now opened throughout France, and during the last few days the trains leaving Paris have been crowded with eccentrically-attired disciples of St. Hubert. Marshal MacMahon has been shooting, with the Prince of Serbia, at Marly; and the Comte de Paris has inaugurated the season at Chantilly by bringing down a "white" pheasant, a circumstance which has provoked a perfect storm of more or less witty newspaper allusions. This year 22,580 shooting and hunting licenses have been taken out at the Prefecture of Police. Game is stated to be abundant, but as yet very little has made its appearance in the Paris markets.

Since the President of the Republic's return to Paris the *Journal Officiel* has chronicled a few prefectural changes, including the dismissal of two préfets who carried their Bonapartist sympathies too far. The same organ has also announced the appointment of M. de Rohan Chabot, Comte de Jarnac, to the post of Ambassador to England. The Count left yesterday for London.

The authorities are making a strenuous effort to put down betting in Paris, and fourteen directors of racing agencies have been condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police to fines varying from £20 to £200, to the confiscation of all their fixtures, as well as of the money deposited with them by their clients. This decision has, however, been appealed against, and the matter will not be settled for another six months.

The perpetrator of a series of atrocious crimes was tried by the Eure-et-Loir Assize Court the other day. The criminal was an agricultural labourer named Poirier, from the vicinity of Nogent-le-Rotrou, who committed his first murders on Oct. 31, 1871, assassinating a couple of lone women at a small farm at Conjartières, and then rummaging the house and carrying off a considerable sum of money. For a couple of years he lived on the proceeds of these crimes; but last January, finding his purse empty, he murdered the landlady of an inn on the solitary road from Anthon to Bron, smiting her on the back of the head with a log of wood. He was interrupted in the commission of this crime by the arrival of an empty diligence, the driver of which, finding the landlady groaning in an armchair, with no one in sight, was fearful of being accused of her murder, and drove rapidly off. Poirier, who had hidden himself behind a hedge, thereupon returned and dispatched his victim in cold blood, after which he proceeded to rifle the house. The entire district was terrified at this assassination; but the investigations of the police proved ineffectual until last May, when a lad of sixteen and a girl of fourteen were found—the former dying, the latter dead—at a farm near Bazoches, their parents being away at market. The youth indicated Poirier as the culprit, and, a battue being organised by the gendarmerie, he was eventually taken, after two days' exciting chase. The jury found him guilty, and, as they could not suggest extenuating circumstances, he was sentenced to death.

An attempt was made on Tuesday by an aeronaut and his wife to cross the English Channel from Calais in a balloon, but the wind blew it in a northerly direction, and fears are entertained for the safety of the travellers.

GERMANY.

The confirmation of the eldest son of the Crown Prince took place on Tuesday, in the Friedenkirche, at Potsdam. Details of the ceremony are given in another column.

The Crown Prince started on Wednesday evening for Bavaria and Wurtemberg, on his tour of inspection.

The King of Bavaria arrived at the Pasing station yesterday week, and proceeded to his castle at Berg.

Mr. Bancroft Davis, the new Minister of the United States, accredited to the Court of Berlin, had a special audience on

Saturday of the Emperor William at the Royal Palace. His Excellency afterwards started for Dresden, to present his credentials to the King of Saxony.

The Spanish Minister at the Court of Berlin was officially received on Wednesday by the Emperor William.

Wednesday being the anniversary of the victory of Sedan, there was a review of the Guards at Berlin by the Emperor. His Majesty rode down the lines with a brilliant suite, and had on his left hand the Prince of Wales, in the uniform of the Coldstream Guards. Her Majesty the Empress and the Crown Princess were also present. The Emperor was everywhere received with enthusiasm. In the afternoon there was a banquet at the palace. In every part of Germany there were great demonstrations.

Societies of working women and girls in Berlin have been provisionally closed by order of the president of police.

Before adjourning on Saturday the district council of Lower Alsace adopted a resolution expressive of a desire for a certain amount of autonomy, and especially a separate Constitution and Diet. The Governor of the district, however, declared that the Council had exceeded its rights in passing this motion.

It is announced from Berlin that the Government has issued an order forbidding French Roman Catholic ecclesiastics to sojourn in the Rhine provinces.

A telegram from Posen relates that Monsignore Kubeczag, appointed Archdeacon of Xions for his friendly disposition towards the Prussian Government, celebrated his first service on Sunday. It would appear that the appointment has not given satisfaction to the peasants, a large body of whom broke into the church and assaulted the Archdeacon. It was found necessary to call out the troops to disperse the rioters.

The Government is said to have received information to the effect that Herr Haber, Consul at Hododa, has been assassinated.

RUSSIA.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Vladimir with the Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg was solemnised at St. Petersburg yesterday week, and the performance of the ceremony was notified by a salute of 101 guns.

The Emperor reviewed the Baltic fleet, consisting of forty sail, at Cronstadt, on the 25th ult. The first line consisted of monitors and turret-ships, the second of ships with high free-boards, and the third of gun-boats, with yachts and light steamers. The Emperor visited different vessels.

In consequence of the spread of Socialism throughout the Empire the Government has placed several of the south-western provinces under martial law.

According to the Prussian correspondent of the *Times*, a grand success has been reported by the Governor of the new Amou Darya Province, the annexed portion of Khiva in the Ulkun Darya branch of the Delta. The dams near the Kushkan Tau hills have been at last sufficiently demolished by the Russians to admit of the steamer Perovski crossing the impeding so long in its way, and proceeding up to Nukus, the new Delta fortress of the conquerors. After this long anticipated event there is nothing to prevent the Russians from navigating the river as far as the borders of Afghanistan and Badakshan. The demolition of the dams, an incident of first-class political importance, is mainly due to the engineers and architects of the so-called scientific Amou Darya expedition.

A Berlin despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says news has been received by Mirza Halim, the Envoy from Khokand, now at St. Petersburg, that the insurrection in Khokand is rapidly gaining head. The large towns of Kassan and Margillan are being besieged by the insurgents, and the Khan has sent for Russian aid. Orders, however, have been issued not to interfere unless the Emir of Kashgar should intervene. It is stated that a large Chinese force has appeared on the frontier, threatening both Kuldja and Kashgar, and matters have become so serious that General Kolpakofsky has gone to the Chinese frontier near Tchugtschak. The Government is about to construct a military road from Semipalatnik to the Chinese frontier.

AMERICA.

The amount of the United States National Debt was, on Tuesday, 2,140,178,614 dols., being a decrease of 1,626,760 dols. during August.

The Republicans have carried the elections in Vermont by a slightly reduced majority.

A conflict has occurred in Louisiana between the whites and the blacks, and six of the leaders of the latter have been arrested and lynched by the former.

A cable telegram, dated Sunday, says that several hundred Kiowa, Nacoonce, and Comanche Indians have attacked the Wichita agency, having previously set fire to the prairie. General Davidson gallantly fought and dispersed the assailants.

A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States and Peru has been promulgated. It stipulates freedom of navigation and free trade in merchandise, except contraband of war.

The Government has announced its intention of sending a delegate to the International Postal Convention, to be held at Berne.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Thursday as follows:—"The reports of the great winter harvest are less favourable, and I find apprehension is arising in Calcutta as well as in the country districts. The crop is backward in Burdwan and Rajs haje divisions, and in Moorshedabad, Dacca, and Tirhoot districts. We have still six weeks, however, during which the crops may be saved by seasonable rain."

The Government has addressed a warning to the Guicowar of Baroda to reform the abuses pointed out by the Commission of Inquiry. This warning (the correspondent says) is very stern, and concludes by stating that, if great improvement is not manifest by the end of 1875, the Guicowar will be deposed in the interest of his people, and for the peace and security of the empire. In another telegram, dated the 30th inst., it is stated that the Viceroy has decided that an expedition, consisting of 1200 men, shall start against the Dufflas, a tribe on the north-west frontier, who have made raids on us and hold British captives. The troops will move early in December.

A Calcutta telegram of Monday's date brings word that Lord Northbrook has returned to Calcutta.

The *Bombay Gazette* says the Government of India has determined to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Stoliczka, the distinguished naturalist, who met his death on the return journey from Yarkund, by erecting a tomb over his remains at Leh and a tablet in the new Indian Museum, Calcutta.

AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourne despatch, of Sunday's date, says that the Budget has been introduced in the Victoria Assembly. The revenue is estimated at £4,515,182, and the expenditure at £4,478,080. Several fiscal changes are proposed, comprising a number of ad valorem duties in favour of protection. The duty on wine is increased.

It is stated from Copenhagen that the Chinese Government has bought a Danish ironclad, the Denmark, which was built, in 1863, by Messrs. Thompson, of Glasgow.

The Lake of Constance fell eight feet in two days last week.

The Turkish Government have prohibited, until further notice, the exportation of cereals from the Sandjak of Scutari.

There has been lately a large number of visitors to the Righi. On some days 2000 have ascended by railway.

Galignani states that M. Thiers intends spending two months at Cannes, Nice, and Mentone.

Mount Etna has been in eruption since Saturday. Lava is issuing from three mouths in the side of the mountain.

About sixty tons of mail matter are received each day at the New York Post Office; nearly 230,000 letters (about 10,000 pounds) being received at the drop-boxes in Nassau-street.

Sicily has been placed under martial law in consequence of the increasingly disturbed state of the island. Several regiments have been sent thither, and courts-martial are to be established there for the trial of offenders.

About 400 Mormons left Liverpool, on Wednesday, on board the Guion steamer Wyoming, for New York, en route for Salt Lake City. They consisted of English, Welsh, Scotch, Swedish, and Norwegian emigrants.

A treaty of commerce and navigation between China and Peru has been completed, according to which the Chinese Government concedes to the Peruvians privileges accorded to the most favoured nations.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury acknowledges the receipt of a letter signed "A Priest," inclosing a 100-dollar note, and stating that the money was received by him at the confessional as conscience money due to the United States.

Mr. Beecher has been exonerated by the investigating committee, in their report, from the charges that have been brought against him; and the members of his church have expressed approval of this decision and confidence in their pastor.

The French Association for the Promotion of Science was sitting in Lille contemporaneously with the sitting of the British Association in Belfast. The president, M. Wurtz, delivered an opening address on "The Theory of Atoms in the General Conception of the Universe."

A convention has been signed by Austria and Italy abolishing passports for the sailors belonging to the States of the contracting parties. A similar convention has already been concluded by the Italian Government with France, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark.

The British squadron of the Pacific has, under the command of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Arthur A. L. Cochrane, proceeded to St. José de Guatemala, in consequence, it is stated, of the non-payment of the indemnity awarded to Mr. Magee for the ill-treatment he received at the hands of Gonzales.

It is stated that a couple of rich Berliners who were attracted by the beauty of a little peasant girl in Oberschonenbuch, in the Canton of Schwytz, proposed to her parents to adopt her, and even went so far as to offer 20,000 francs as a recompense for the loss of the little one. The father and mother, however, refused the tempting offer.

The Times announces that the Earl of Carnarvon has offered the governorship of the Mauritius to Sir R. Playre, whose long and distinguished services in British Burmah must be familiar to all who are acquainted with the history of our recent progress in the East, and that Sir Richard has placed his services at the disposal of the Colonial Secretary.

The great international rifle-match between America and Ireland will take place on Sept. 26. The team, which consists of James Milner, John Rigby, Edmund Johnson, James Wilson, Dr. Hamilton, Captain Walker (extra man), H. Forster, W. Waterhouse, J. Doyle, and J. Kelly, will leave Liverpool for New York on Sept. 5.

Owing to the inefficient guarding of human life in Buenos Ayres, murders have become alarmingly common there. Seven persons were assassinated in one week, the perpetrators in most instances making good their escape. A deputation of members of the Chamber of Commerce, representing different nationalities, has been proposed to present a petition to the Governor, with a view to the adoption of better measures for preserving the public peace and safety.

Advices from the Gold Coast to the 18th ult. state that Captain Lees, who had been sent to mediate in the dispute between the King of Ashantee and the revolted chiefs, was very well received at Coomassie, and that all danger of a rupture had passed away. The King and the Queen Mother came out to meet him, and there were dancing and general rejoicing. At Quitta, also, tranquillity prevailed, and trade in all parts of the Protectorate was reported to be good and improving.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that the sums payable under the awards made in respect of British claims by the Mixed Commission, under Art. 12 of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States of May 8, 1871, will be payable to the parties entitled thereto under the award, by Henry Howard, Esq., C.B., her Britannic Majesty's agent, at the office of her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Washington on the following days, between the hours of ten a.m. and three p.m.:—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Sept. 26 until Dec. 31.

By the breaking of her main crank shaft, the mail-steamer Westphalia, of the Hamburg and New York line, was detained on her voyage from America; but she was taken in tow by another vessel, and arrived, yesterday week, at Queenstown. On her voyage from Southampton to Buenos Ayres the Royal Mail-Parcel Company's steamer Liffey was lost, twenty miles off Maldonado; but her passengers and crew and the specie and mails which she carried were saved.—A sad story arrives from Adelaide of the stranding of an emigrant-vessel, the passengers in which were suffering from scarlet fever.

The *Continental Herald* states that the Conseil Municipal of Geneva has at last decided on the question of paying legacy duty to the canton on the Brunswick bequest. The cantonal authorities demanded 12 per cent on the succession, which would amount to 2,471,401 francs. This was combated by a section of the Municipal Council, who argued that the law exempting public institutions from paying a tax on legacies barred the claim of the canton. The matter then resolved into a question if a commune or municipality could be termed "a public institution." In its sitting of Saturday the Council resolved, by 16 to 14, to pay immediately the sum demanded. One member abstained from voting, and nine were absent. A third debate on the subject was, however, demanded by M. Turretini on behalf of the Administrative Council of the town.

The Baptist College at Manchester, the foundation-stone of which was laid two years ago, was opened on Wednesday.

At the meeting of the Salford Town Council, on Wednesday, Mr. Christopher Moorhouse, deputy town clerk of Liverpool, was appointed town clerk of Salford, in the place of Mr. Edwin A. Drew, who is removing to London. The salary was fixed at £1000 a year.

A ROYAL CONFIRMATION.

The eldest son of the German Crown Prince and Princess, Queen Victoria's eldest grandson, was confirmed in the Friedenkirche at Berlin on Tuesday morning. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following account of the proceedings:—

In front of the communion-table sat the Emperor. On his right he had the Empress, the Crown Princess, the daughter of the Crown Prince, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Charles; on his left Princess Charles, Princess Frederick Charles, her daughters, and other Royal ladies. Immediately behind the Emperor the Crown Prince and his sons awaited the ceremony, surrounded by an illustrious crowd, comprising the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, and the princely guests of the Royal family. All the leading civil and military dignitaries of the State formed the congregation assembled round this distinguished centre, and the Corps Diplomatique, which was numerously represented, occupied a conspicuous place. The walls of the sacred structure were decorated with alternate alphas and omegas, and the double triangle, the emblem of the Trinity, worked in green leaves. A similar decoration in ivy and oak encircled the altar and the painted niche in the rear. The ceremony opened by the choir singing the Hundredth Psalm. After this the Crown Prince handed his son to the altar and withdrew. There the Royal aspirant was received by the Rev. Dr. Heim, who officiated on the occasion, assisted by the most eminent clergymen of the capital. As the Prince stood conspicuously alone on the altar steps the choir sang "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," the congregation joining. The Rev. Dr. Heim pointed out the significance of the rite to be solemnised, he dwelt upon the serious obligations of a responsible member of the Church, and reminded the Prince that in prayer alone was his strength. In reply to his summoning the Prince to utter his confession of faith, the latter read a dissertation upon the Christian doctrine composed by himself. It was a touching moment when the hopeful heir to a powerful throne professed to Protestant tenets in plain and earnest words, betraying at moments the ardour of a lofty and elevated mind. The clergyman, having approved the convictions, proceeded to catechise his Royal Highness. More than thirty questions as to the leading articles of the Christian faith were touched upon, Luther's catechism being the chief authority. He referred to hereditary sin, and the necessity of revelation and salvation was dwelt upon emphatically, baptism and predestination being made a subject of special inquiry. The Prince answered the questions with the greatest self-possession and ease, the earnestness with which he entered upon the task apparently taking away all thought of self. The catechising closed with the Prince reciting a few verses of the well known hymn, "Herr Gott, dich loben wir." Again the choir burst forth, singing this time a German translation of the old Latin chant, "Veni, Sancte Spiritus." After this Dr. Heim preached a sermon mostly addressed to the Prince. He assured him that he never could be happy as a man and as a Prince unless he were a faithful Christian. Referring to the First Epistle of Timothy vi. 12, "Fight the good fight of faith," he said that every Christian was a warrior enlisted in the Divine service and bound to do battle through life. He wound up by congratulating the nation on being governed by a dynasty conscious of their responsibility to God, and trusting not in their own strength, but in the help of the Almighty. The Prince now recited the Apostles' Creed, and, the blessing having been pronounced over him, he was formally received into the Church. As he knelt at the altar, the clergyman, according to the German custom, gave him this text as his own motto through life—"Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge," &c., II. Peter i. 5 to 7. The "Te Deum" and Handel's "Hallelujah" resounded through the building while the Prince still kept his place. Then the Emperor rose with the Empress, the Crown Prince with the Crown Princess, and all kissed and congratulated their youthful relative. The Prince of Wales and the Royal personages also shook hands with him while the organ was playing a final fugue. The congregation left the church, the Royal family alone excepted. In the presence of his relatives the Prince, it is stated, partook of the holy communion.

THUNDERSTORMS.

A tremendous thunderstorm is reported to have passed over North and East Yorkshire on Wednesday afternoon. The rain came down like a waterspout, and the hailstones were as large as peas. The lightning and thunder lasted fully half an hour. No such storm (a Malton correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes) has occurred since 1866. During the storm a man on board a keel bound for Hull, which had put in for shelter under the trees off Whitgift, Hull, was struck by lightning and killed. Immediately before the storm began a little boy named Todd, who was walking on the Dutch river-bank at Goole, was carried off his balance by a sudden gust of wind, and fell into the water, and, there being a strong tide, he was drowned.

The *Scotsman* states that the weather was of an unsettled character throughout Scotland on Tuesday, and in most districts there were heavy falls of rain. At noon there was an extraordinary downpour of rain at Alyth, and much damage to crops was done. It lasted for about half an hour, and for twenty minutes the rain descended in sheets resembling dense clouds of snowdrift. In a few minutes all outdoor work was at an end. Traffic on streets or roads was out of the question, these being converted into streams several inches deep. Uncut grain, where the crop was heavy, was laid flat. The amount of damage done in this manner is of an extensive character. A thunderstorm succeeded the rain, and the weather cleared up about one o'clock. On Wednesday afternoon a severe thunderstorm broke over a wide area. At Kinross the thunder was accompanied by heavy showers of hail and rain. At Lintrathen, in Perthshire, six sheep were killed by lightning, and the heather on which the animals were standing was burned to a cinder, although heavily soaked with rain. At Dalry the rain has done great damage to the crops, a great part of which are in stack. At Arbroath the thunder was very loud, and some of the streets were partially flooded. Twenty-four brilliant flashes of lightning were counted in as many minutes at Paisley.

The powder-magazine at Mill Bank Colliery, near Silverdale, was struck by lightning on Thursday. Fortunately, no one was near enough to be injured, but all the people about the place were greatly alarmed by the simultaneous thunderclap and the noise of the explosion. The magazine is completely destroyed.

An extraordinary marriage was celebrated at a church in Westminster on Saturday last. The bridegroom was in custody on a charge of assault, and was brought from the House of Detention in custody of two policemen, the bride having on the previous day vainly besought the magistrate to admit him to bail. The matrimonial knot having been tied, the wife went home and the husband was taken back to prison.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The prosecutions of the proprietors of the pari-mutuels de combinaisons have resulted in the conviction of nine of them, who have been fined various sums, M. Oller, the originator of the system, being mulcted to the amount of 5000*fr.* The hand of every man appears to be against the unfortunate backer, so it is not surprising that the Court ordered the confiscation of all money deposited with the agencies by bettors. This decision does not affect the old system of pari-mutuels pure and simple, nor will it interfere with the proceedings of the expatriated commission agents.

We much regret to have to record the death of W. Clay, one of the most rising light-weight jockeys of the day. He was riding Pucelle, in the Forbury Stakes, at Reading, last Friday week, when she fell heavily. It was not imagined at the time that his injuries were of a very serious nature; still, he was conveyed to the Berkshire Hospital, and died there on Saturday. Clay was about nineteen years old, and was a favourite with turfites of all classes from his uniform good conduct.

It is a singular fact that certain races enjoy an unenviable notoriety for surprises, and, among these, the Great Yorkshire Stakes stands out pre-eminent. There are, we fancy, two reasons for these repeated reversals of public form. One is that certain horses run lengths worse on the dead flat at York than over any other course; and the second that, whereas a prominent favourite for the St. Leger is seldom wound up to concert-pitch three weeks before the race, an outsider, whose chance for the great event is comparatively small, is trained to the last ounce with a view of securing the smaller prize. Be this as it may, the race has well sustained its character this season, and Apology, with 9 to 4 on her, succumbed by a head to the improving Trent. Her position in the St. Leger betting has not been much affected by this defeat, for she had to make her own running, was not quite up to the mark, and only received 1 lb. from the colt, whereas he will have to give her 5 lb. at Doncaster. She ought, therefore, to turn the tables on him when they next meet; still, it must not be forgotten that Trent is a fine stayer, and will be going on when a good many of the field are in trouble. Holy Friar won his fifth race in succession from two moderate opponents; and the York Cup was an exact repetition of last year, when Uhlán was made favourite, and had no chance with Thorn from start to finish. On this occasion Kaiser was Mr. Saville's representative, and, though he was asked to concede 20 lb. to Lilly Agnes, odds were freely laid on him; and, as might have been expected, the northern filly beat the much-overrated four-year-old just as she liked. The Colt Sapling Stakes introduced us to The Shah, a colt in Mr. Merry's stable, who came out with a good reputation and finished third and last, the race falling to a Brother to Ringwood.

Tuesday last, the first day of partridge-shooting, was by no means favourable, as rain fell so heavily in many parts of England that scarcely a gun was fired. We hear, however, that birds are generally plentiful, though unusually wild and strong on the wing.

The chief cricket-match of last week was one between Gloucestershire and Sussex, which, owing to the heavy scoring of the former team, ended in a draw. The Gloucestershire eleven made no less than 412 in their first innings, the chief contributors being Messrs. G. F. Grace (103), C. S. Gordon (95), and W. G. Grace (53). Victory then appeared certain; but Mr. J. M. Cotterill (61), J. Phillips (57 and 58), and Fillery (48 and, not out, 30), offered such a stubborn resistance that, at the end of the third day's play, the Sussex men had still five wickets to fall in their second innings, and had compiled no less than 438 runs.

On Saturday last a mile race took place in the Thames for three medals presented by Mr. James Ashbury, M.P. The course was from Chiswick Church to Hammersmith Bridge, and nine competitors started, including all the crack London swimmers. The result was a reversal of recent public form—for H. Davenport, the amateur champion, could not finish among the first three; and J. Trudgeon (Alliance S.C.) obtained such a long lead early in the race, by means of his peculiar overhand stroke, that he was never caught, and finished about six yards in advance of D. Ainsworth (Serpentine S.C.), twenty yards behind whom came J. Whittle (North London S.C.). The winner covered the distance in the very fast time of 12 min. 45 sec.

AN IRISH EMIGRANT-SHIP.

That touching little song of Samuel Lover's, "I'm sitting on the stile, Mary, where we sat side by side," expresses the natural sorrow of parting from the land of their birth which such an affectionate people as the Irish must always feel when they are compelled to seek new homes beyond the ocean. The Englishman's sentiment is rather expressed by Charles Mackay in his "Cheer, boys, cheer! there's wealth for honest labour;" but the promise is held out equally to both, and to all sober and industrious men and women, disposed to work and thrive in America, in Australia, or in New Zealand. We learn from the last report of the Government Emigration Commissioners that the yearly number of Irish emigrants is about 72,000, men, women, and children, against 118,000 English and 19,000 Scotch. The total number, however, of Irish people who left their country in the ten years from 1863 to 1873 was 876,000, which exceeds the total number of English emigrants in that period. A much larger proportion, too, of the Irish than of the English go to the United States, and become citizens of a foreign Republican Commonwealth. It is not here needful to comment on these statistical facts, and their probable future effects upon the social and political condition of the United Kingdom. The world is now freely laid open to all who choose to exert their powers of body and mind in useful labours of production, where fertile land is cheap, and the skies are kind enough to smile upon their toil, but not to scorch them as in a tropical clime. It is a consoling thought for us, grieving as we must often do for the sufferings of the poor around us, to know that so many hundreds of thousands of families are enabled by these means to escape the doom of sinking lower and enduring worse privations; and more especially, that their boys and girls will get the chance of beginning life to much better advantage. The Irish peasantry are doubtless qualified to meet the agricultural wants of a colony, or of Western America, more readily than the surplus of our town population in England, and we hope the majority of those who depart will both do and fare well, whether or not they continue subjects of our Queen. It is an Irishman, Mr. Fitzgerald, who has drawn for us the interesting scene of the embarking in an Atlantic steamer at Queenstown. We feel sincere sympathy with these groups of friends about to be separated and families about to risk the perils and hardships of a long voyage, followed by a much longer journey across the western continent. It is to be hoped that there are several Mark Tapleys among the steerage passengers. There will be enough for them to do in helping and comforting the others, between Queenstown and New York, and from New York to Cincinnati, to Chicago, or even to Colorado.



IRISH EMIGRANTS LEAVING QUEENSTOWN HARBOUR.

LAW AND POLICE.

With regard to the question of appointing public prosecutors for criminal cases, the Judicature Commission, in their fifth and final report, just published, say they are agreed in favour of such a step, but differ as to the mode of carrying it out. A committee had drawn up a scheme on this subject, but the Lord Chief Justice dissented from some of its details, and proposed a plan of his own. As to assizes, the Commissioners maintain their opinion that cases at present tried in the home circuit could be at less expense disposed of in London; and they also recommend the consolidation of certain counties for the trial of civil business in one place.

Nov. 3 has been fixed as the earliest day for hearing the petition against the return of Mr. Brand, M.P. for Stroud.

The lady who styles herself the Countess of Derwentwater has served notice upon the trustees of several chapels on the Derwentwater estate, requiring them to pay the ground-rent to her agent, or she will take such steps as she may be advised.

Charles Blyth was, yesterday week, tried at the Middlesex Sessions on the charge of having stolen a diamond ring from Messrs. A. and L. Raphael, pawnbrokers. It was alleged for the prosecution that the prisoner offered to pledge a diamond ring deposited with him by a person who had lost money on races, and that while the transaction was going on he substituted for the genuine ring a paste one. This charge, however, was not proved, and a verdict of "Not guilty" was returned.

John W. Schmidt, a leather-seller, whose case has been several times before the Mansion House magistrates, and who is charged with fraudulent proceedings under the Debtors Act, was finally examined on Monday and committed for trial.

Joseph de Bresse and Jonas Copp, described as lodging house keepers at Bath, were charged before Mr. Alderman Ellis, on Wednesday, with smuggling. The prisoners were passengers on board the steam-ship *Dolphin*, which arrived in the Thames from Antwerp on Wednesday morning. On producing their baggage for examination by the customs officials they were asked if they had anything to declare for duty, and they each gave up an open box of about eighty cigars, saying that was all they had. Their luggage was then searched, and every article of wearing apparel, even their boots, contained cigars or tobacco—3½ lb. in all being found in De Bresse's possession and 4 lb. in Copp's. The prisoners, in their defence, expressed their great regret, and said the tobacco was for their own private use. Mr. Alderman Ellis, treating it as a first offence, fined De Bresse £3 ss. and Copp £3 19s., being double the value and duty of the articles.

Thomas Lund, painter, living at St. George's-road, Camberwell, was charged at Guildhall, on Thursday week, with stealing a quantity of hosiery, valued at upwards of £50, and other property. William Smart, 500, said, about ten o'clock on the previous night he was going up Ludgate-hill, when he saw the prisoner come out of Mr. Hudson's shop. He was carrying a workman's basket, in which were found four ladies' undershirts, four pairs of children's coloured worsted stockings, seven handkerchiefs, eight skeins of worsted, and other articles. He was taken into custody, and at his house were also discovered £53 in gold and upwards of £50 worth of hosiery, which had been identified by Mr. Hudson, and a large quantity which he had not yet found owners for. Sir Thomas White complimented the policeman and remanded the prisoner.

Seeing two men on the doorstep of a house in Bloomsbury-square, under suspicious circumstances, a detective accosted them, and, one of them having struck him on the head, he seized the man in order to take him into custody. The master of the house then came out, and, thinking that the detective was robbing the man, went back, and, returning with a poker, struck the officer with it. Both the assailants of the detective were brought up at Bow-street on Monday, but an explanation was given and they were discharged.

A lady, who had been married only six weeks, prosecuted her husband for assault, at Bow-street, on Wednesday. She complained of habitual ill-usage of various kinds, and her husband brought counter-charges against her, saying that a fortnight after their marriage she tried to poison him. The defendant was bound over to keep the peace for a twelvemonth.

Mr. Newton, at Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, refused to grant summonses against persons who had obtained advances from a loan society, as he thought the county court was the proper tribunal to deal with such matters.

Daniel M'Ara, secretary to the Southwark Working Men's Saturday Hospital Fund, who was stated to be also a Sunday school teacher and a temperance advocate, was charged at Southwark, on Monday, with having robbed his employer, a bootmaker, of some pieces of leather. Respectable witnesses gave him a good character; but he was committed for trial.

At Lambeth, yesterday week, a fine of £10 was imposed upon a constable in the metropolitan force who had withdrawn himself from duty without having obtained the sanction of his superintendent for taking that course.

For putting his arms round a barmaid's waist and kissing her, a butcher was sentenced by the Wandsworth magistrate, last Saturday, to pay a fine of 30s. and 2s. costs.

Jasper Hawkins, a grocer, of Sheepcot-lane, Battersea-fields, was summoned, at Wandsworth, on Monday, for having an unjust scale in his possession. The inspector of weights and measures for the district said that, on examining the scale, he found a quarter of an ounce weight placed under the plate in a position from which it could easily be removed. The defendant's shop was situated in a poor neighbourhood. He pleaded that the weight was placed there by his son's children while playing in the shop; but Mr. Bridge said it was a most disgraceful attempt to defraud the poor, and he only regretted that he could not impose a heavier punishment. He fined the defendant £5 and 2s. costs, and in default sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months.

Having been summoned by the London School Board for not having sent his child to school, a marine-store dealer explained to the Clerkenwell magistrate, on Wednesday, that the child did attend a school, and could pass a higher standard for his age than is required by the board. It was stated, however, that the school selected by the parent is uncertificated and inefficient, and a fine of 2s. 6d., with costs, was imposed.

Caroline Curtis, living in Marloes-road, Kensington, was summoned, at Hammersmith, on Monday, for suffering a ferocious dog to be at large unmuzzled. A policeman said that, on the morning of the 15th ult., he was on duty in the Marloes-road, when the dog bit him on the right leg. A few days previously the dog flew at him and barked furiously. The bite of the dog caused marks on his leg and drew blood. The defendant said that, on the morning in question, she saw the constable flirting with two female servants at the corner of the road. The coachman at the same house said he saw the constable talking to two women. When the dog came the policeman put out his foot and the dog caught his trousers. The

witness gave him a pint of beer, and he thought he should hear no more about it. The constable said it was false. There was not a woman in the road at the time. Mr. Ingham said he was afraid if all the dogs were to bite constables while talking to female servants he should have a great number of cases before him. However, he fined the defendant 2s. 6d. and 2s. costs.

A milk-seller, named Alt, was fined, at Hanley, on Tuesday, £10 for selling milk containing 27 per cent of water.

About five weeks ago a gentleman and a lady, calling themselves Colonel and Mrs. Holt, took a furnished house at Weymouth, and a Mrs. M'Dermott and her four daughters went to live with them. The party ran into debt to the amount of about £300, and then the Holts disappeared. Afterwards Mrs. M'Dermott and her daughters took lodgings in the town; but in a short time they removed their luggage to the railway station, with the intention of leaving the town. They were then apprehended, and their boxes, being searched, were found to contain some knives, forks, and spoons, belonging to their landlady. These statements were made before the Weymouth magistrates, yesterday week, and the prisoners were committed for trial on the charge of stealing and of obtaining money by false pretences.

Josiah Buttefant, the late secretary of the Norwich and Norfolk Provident Building Society, who is charged with having embezzled the funds of that concern to the amount of upwards of £15,000, was again brought before the Norwich magistrates, on Wednesday, and committed for trial.

The charge of perjury preferred by Mr. Morris Roberts, of the Sherborne Hotel, Balsall-heath, Birmingham, against Miss Elizabeth Francis, who had been in his service as barmaid, and had recovered £100 from him for assault, false imprisonment, and slander, was dismissed by the Warwick Bench on Saturday.

Captain W. H. Urquhart, formerly of the 75th Regiment and late superintendent of police at the Bute Docks, Cardiff, was committed for trial, on Tuesday, by the Exeter magistrates, on the charge of having obtained a quantity of goods from a firm of drapers by false pretences.

Alfred Gathercole was brought before the Middlesborough magistrates, on Tuesday, on the charge of having libelled the Prudential Assurance Company. The company had already obtained a verdict, with £10 damages, against him for libel; but since then he had become a bankrupt and had written scurrilous letters respecting the directors. The prisoner, who acknowledged, and attempted to justify, the acts of which he was accused, was committed for trial.

At the Dumfries Circuit Court James Carmichael, a station-master, was on Wednesday found guilty of homicide, in consequence of a neglect of duty, by which a railway collision, resulting in loss of life, took place. Sentence was deferred.

Some of the more shocking deeds of cruelty are here clustered together. Sentence of six months' hard labour was, on Monday, passed at Westminster on a labourer who, while drunk, had assaulted his wife by striking her violently in the face and knocking her down and severely kicking her. He had been previously sentenced to the same punishment for a similar offence.—Ellen Whitfield, who was lately charged at the Clerkenwell Police Court with having stabbed her landlady in the mouth with a fork, was, on Tuesday, sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for the offence.—Mary Harold, at Mallow, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for robbery. When in the Bridewell she committed suicide by hanging herself from a bar of one of the windows of her cell with her apron.—At the inquest held on the body of Mrs. Coppin, who was stabbed by her husband, a coffee-house keeper, in Church-street, Camberwell, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the accused.—An inquest was held at Cambridge, on Monday, on a labourer named Marshall, who was killed by a fellow-labourer named Chapman throwing a hayrake at him. It was alleged that this was done in a "lark," but the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter."—At Lewes petty sessions, on Tuesday, Mrs. Chantrell was charged by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with torturing a number of dogs and cats by not giving them sufficient food. The case having been fully proved, the magistrates committed the defendant to prison for two months. Notice of appeal was given; but, sureties not being forthcoming, Mrs. Chantrell was removed in custody.—Several additional instances of ruffianism came before the police court in Birmingham on Monday. John Shaw, a nut and bolt forger, was charged with stabbing his wife on Saturday last. Shaw and his wife quarrelled about the money he had given her for household expenses, and Shaw, getting up in a great passion, seized a carving-knife and drove it into the fleshy part of his wife's arm just above the elbow, severing the main artery. His wife was removed to the Queen's Hospital, where she lies in a precarious condition. The prisoner was remanded. An iron-smelter, named Thomas Davis, was committed to the sessions for violently assaulting a man named John Loeekin whom he struck with a glass on the neck, inflicting a severe wound. A labourer named Isaac Bembridge was also sent to gaol for six months and ordered to find sureties for good behaviour during an additional three months for assaulting his wife by kicking her in a very dangerous manner. Another wife-beater, named Jones, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and ordered to find sureties for two months for kicking his wife and striking her in the eye with a stone. A wood-polisher, named Frazer, was sent to gaol for three months for stabbing a policeman in the hand.—A seaman is in custody at Swansea, charged with having murdered his brother, the captain of the Greek brig *Socrates*. A mutiny appears to have broken out on board, and in a fight the captain was killed. The vessel was picked up in a disabled state by a Swansea tug-boat and towed into the roadstead; the crew were suffering from fever and scurvy, and unable to work the vessel. They have been removed to the Fever Hospital.—An inquest at Bristol on the body of Alice Hole, who died from injuries inflicted by her husband, William Hole, on Friday se'nnight, has resulted in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against him.—Three colliers are in custody at St. Helen's, Lancashire, on the charge of having murdered an old man there. It is stated that they called at the house of the deceased at a late hour, and that because he refused them admittance one of the party struck him a violent blow in the stomach, injuring him so severely that he died soon afterwards.—Rebecca Lewis, the wife of a shoemaker at Newcastle, yesterday week, attempted to murder her husband by cutting his throat. She then went to the house of a neighbour and tried to take her own life in the same way, and also appears to have stabbed herself with a fork. Afterwards she wounded the two children of the woman she had visited. Little doubt can be entertained that she is insane, although at an inquest on the body of one of her victims a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned.—Having been rejected by a young woman to whom he was paying his addresses, John Radburn, a labourer, yesterday week, attacked the girl and cut her throat. The wound is considered dangerous, and Radburn is in custody.—A watchman named Ross is in custody at

Bradford on a charge of having attempted to poison his wife and six children, the issue of a previous marriage.—Andrew Wallace, a returned convict, was arrested at Kilmarnock, on Sunday, for having murdered the daughter of his wife, a child three years of age, by beating her head against a table and dashing her to the ground. The prisoner, on being apprehended, made a desperate resistance.—Two murderers were hanged at Kirkdale Gaol, Liverpool, on Monday. Henry Flanagan had robbed his aunt and killed her by suffocating her; and Mary Williams had lain in wait for a man against whom she entertained a grudge and shot him with a pistol. The latter, although she had previously admitted having perpetrated the crime, declared at the last that it was her husband who fired the shot.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Whilst suffering from delirium, a patient in St. Thomas's Hospital got out of bed, and, running through the wards, at last jumped out of a window, and was so severely injured that he died. At an inquest held yesterday week a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

On Thursday morning Mr. Bates and his wife, residing at Fairseat-villas, Peckham-rye, were being driven over Westminster Bridge, and upon reaching the Clock Tower the horse shied at some passing vehicle and threw both occupants out of the carriage, the coachman also being dashed off the box. The lady fell beneath the wheels of a passing omnibus and was run over before the horses could be pulled up, and died shortly afterwards. Mr. Bates was also much shaken, and the coachman severely bruised about the head.

Miss Bowden, who was recently apprehended at Bath on suspicion of having poisoned her mother, has been acquitted, it having been clearly shown by medical testimony and analysis that there was no poison in the stomach of the deceased, and that death was caused by drink.

At the funeral of the Hon. Mr. Bellow, which took place at Fermo yesterday week, with full military honours, the Roman Catholic chaplain, in delivering a short address at the grave, stated that there was reason for believing that the deceased, who was supposed to have committed suicide, had been killed by accident.

A fatal accident occurred at Whitby Regatta on Monday. During a race for sailing-boats the *Sylvan*, of Whitby, capsized, and Frank Clark, the sailing-master, was drowned. The other men saved themselves by swimming to a buoy.

Thomas Ogden died at the Manchester Infirmary, last Saturday evening, of hydrophobia, resulting from two bites which he had received from a stray dog in February last. He had refused to have the wound cauterised at the time. He felt no cause for alarm until about a week ago, when the place where his hand had been wounded became painful. He then appears to have made up his mind for the worst. On Saturday morning he began to be seized with violent paroxysms; but in one of the intervals he embraced his family and bade them farewell—cautioning them to keep away.

Some disgraceful proceedings took place at Southend on Saturday. A large party of labourers had made an excursion to the place, and some of them assaulted a shopkeeper, whom they had refused to pay for some oysters they had eaten, and they also carried off a barrel of oysters, and engaged in fights with the fishermen. The local police force being too weak to deal with the rioters, help was sent for, and a body of artillerymen was dispatched from Shoeburyness, and police arrived from other places. With their aid the disturbances were suppressed and some of the rioters were taken into custody.

The Channel fleet, anchored off Fort George, was visited by hundreds of persons on Saturday, and there was great crowding. Two brothers, named Gordon, were returning from the fleet in a small boat under sail, when one of them attempted to climb the mast. This rendered the boat topheavy, and she capsized. Both men were drowned. The sea was quite calm.

Miss Anson, residing with Mr. Scott, of London, the proprietor of North Harris, one of the largest islands of the Hebrides, was drowned last week. For some weeks past Mrs. Scott and a party of friends have been staying at Fincastle, in Harris, and Miss Anson, who is a daughter of Mr. Scott's sister, was in the habit of bathing regularly, with other ladies, on the beach of a small island half a mile from the castle. To this place on Thursday week Miss Anson and two other ladies were rowed, when Miss Anson and one of her companions went to bathe, and the third lady remained on the beach. The boatmen rowed to the rear of the island, and in a short time heard loud cries proceeding from the bathing-place. They instantly rowed back, and found Miss Anson floating on her back, apparently lifeless, and the other lady fast sinking. Both were immediately taken on board. Mr. Scott, who had heard the cries as far away as the castle, also reached the spot in a few minutes in his steam-yacht. All efforts to restore Miss Anson proved fruitless. The other lady recovered, but is still very ill. The beach where the accident occurred was steep, and both ladies were carried beyond their depth by a heavy swell in the sea. Miss Anson was only nineteen years of age, and was much beloved for her cheerful and affable disposition.

The extensive porter stores at Shannon Harbour, belonging to Sir Arthur E. Guinness, M.P., the great Dublin brewer, were, on Saturday last, destroyed by fire. An immense amount of property was consumed.

There appears to be ground for the suspicion that the recent fire by which Mr. Morley's cotton-mill, at Sneinton, near Nottingham, was burnt down was the work of an incendiary, as a prejudice had been excited against some new machinery which had been introduced into the factory. Mr. Morley, however, exonerates his own workpeople, and attributes the act to strangers. Mr. Morley expressed his regret, last Saturday, at the depressing effect which the loss of the factory must have had upon those who had been employed in it, and said he should be only too pleased to have some reliable evidence to prove that the fire had not been caused by unfair means. He advised the workmen to endeavour to find employment elsewhere, as only a limited number could be kept at work for the firm at present. Meanwhile, it was his intention to advance them pecuniary aid. The workpeople subsequently received about half or two thirds of the amount they would have earned at work.

Mrs. Smith, the wife of a commercial traveller, living at 7, Bedford-terrace, Holloway-road, was found, on Monday, by her servants, in the lower part of the house, enveloped in flames, which had spread to the hearthrug and adjoining furniture. After lingering in great agony for a few hours she died. The cause of the accident is unknown.

While a labourer was leading a heifer by a rope attached to his wrist, near Farnham Royal, the animal ran away and dragged him along the road, injuring him so severely that he died shortly afterwards.

Mr. J. A. Garth Marshall, a member of a well-known Leeds family, has lost his life by falling down a crevasse on Mont Blanc. A guide who accompanied him was also killed.

NEW BOOKS.

LEICESTER-SQUARE.

The last month of the lately expiring London season was marked by the restoration to decency, if not to beauty, of a place in London proverbial these many years past for background shabbiness and squalid neglect. A quarter of a century ago, when the Continental revolutions of 1848, following those of 1850, had cast upon the English metropolis a medley multitude of foreign refugees, the fame of what they called "Lay-cers-tair Squarr" was often sounded in different languages of Europe. Its "purlieus," as the adjoining streets and alleys were conventionally styled in the contemptuous allusions of our Conservative press to the impotent supposed machinations of the exiled Republicans here, afforded poor lodgings, at a cheap rate, to many hundreds of Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Spaniards, Poles, and Hungarians, who had made their native lands too hot to hold them. There was an utterly groundless tradition which prevailed at one time with ignorant gossips, not men about town, that Prince Louis Napoleon himself, when residing in this city before his attempt in 1840 at Boulogne, or else, as some said, after his escape from Ham in 1846, had been an inhabitant of this quarter. It was in the "purlieus" of St. James's-square and Carlton House-terrace that the future Emperor Napoleon III. did in fact make his abode for a time amongst us. This vulgar mistake has been adopted, with grossly injurious additions, by the queer and wayward author of a recent poetical libel on his Majesty's personal character—not Victor Hugo, but an English genius. We have other matters to treat of with reference to *Leicester Square*, its *Associations and its Worthies*, a volume just published by Messrs. Bickers and Son, "of that ilk," as the Scotchmen say. Every lounge in Leicester-square has some pleasant memories of this respectable bookselling firm, or rather of their shop and its windows, delightfully stored with the most interesting works of literature and illustrative art, in the most exquisite and attractive bindings. It is No. 1, on the north side, at the corner of a street, looking right across the centre of the square, and standing next to the great shop of Messrs. Stagg and Mantle, fashionable silk-mercers, which is perhaps not less attractive to the fairer sex. Mr. Henry Bickers, it will be remembered, bore a leading part in the "Leicester-square Defence Committee" to secure the space inclosed within the railings for public enjoyment. To his activity and that of his neighbours in the first instance, as well as to the splendid munificence of Baron Albert Grant, in its subsequent redemption from private claims and in the costly work of its decoration, all Londoners are indebted for making Leicester-square what it now is. We feel the more bound to call attention, for the liberal publishers' sake, to this history of the place, which is a worthy memorial of that considerable local benefit. And our notice is due to the book, secondly, in some degree, for the sake also of its authorship, which had been intrusted to our lamented colleague, Shirley Brooks, but was committed, after his death, to the skilful hands of Mr. Tom Taylor, his successor in the editorship of *Punch*. The work, it is unnecessary to assure our readers, has been done very neatly, correctly, and agreeably, adding one more special treatise of London historical topography to those we already possessed. For these we owe thanks to Leigh Hunt, Peter Cunningham, Charles Knight, Mark Lemon, William Howitt, Heneage Jesse, John Timbs, Eliza Meteyard, Edmund Ollier, and other faithful scholars of our local antiquities. Mr. Tom Taylor deserves our thanks on the same valid score.

The plan by which he has arranged the contents of his book seems to have been determined by the introduction of more than a dozen illustrations. These include several maps or views of the place as it was in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the portraits of four illustrious men who in the eighteenth century were dwellers in Leicester-square. The sculptured marble busts of those really great Englishmen, Sir Isaac Newton, William Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and John Hunter, adorn the corners of the new garden, in the middle of which is the marble statue of that greatest Englishman, William Shakespeare. This glorious company is well assorted; and, though Shakespeare in his lifetime never occupied a house in Leicester-fields, which, indeed, were not then called by that name, we still cherish the hope that a genuine home for Shakespeare, a theatre for the Shakspearean or national drama, and a school of instruction in the noble dramatic art, such as Mr. Tom Taylor proposed at the Shakspeare Tercentenary Festival in 1864, may yet be raised in Leicester-square. Were it not for this possibility in a West-End site conveniently between the Strand and the Haymarket, and within the range of London theatrical resort, we should say that the only outdoor monument of Shakspeare his countrymen have raised might stand more fitly on Blackfriars Bridge, or very near it, reminding us of the Blackfriars and Banks-side play-houses, which were served by his unapproachable genius. But we cannot grudge Leicester-square what Baron Grant and the artists employed by him for its adornment have so handsomely bestowed. Nor do we intend to criticise the design, either as a whole or in parts; the statue, with its dolphins, vases, and fountain basin; the four busts at the corners, the gilt-bronze railing, or the turf, intersected with gravel paths and fringed with rhododendrons. The general effect is bright and pretty, from a moderate distance, and that will be quite enough for ordinary street passengers along either side of the square. We should be pleased to see it become a well-frequented mart of all that lighter traffic and business of entertainment which belongs to the social life of a metropolis; like what the Palais Royal used to be forty or fifty years ago, except in some particulars which morality and propriety forbid. An indispensable condition, however, to the living improvement of Leicester-square is the opening of one or two wide streets to lead directly into it from Trafalgar-square, on the right and the left hand of the National Gallery. It is a problem of some practical difficulty, till one has repeatedly tried, to get into Leicester-square or to get out of it on the south side. This is likewise the case with another square of familiar note in the middle parts of London—we mean Lincoln's-inn-fields. One is frequently implored in both those places to assist the bewildered stranger to find his way to the Strand. In general, the want of clear and conspicuous thoroughfares from north to south, between New Oxford-street or High Holborn and the Strand, is felt even more commonly than the over-crowded state of the long thoroughfares from west to east; but it is usually overlooked in discussing projects of street improvement. We shall not, however, continue to desecrate upon the present or the future condition of Leicester-square. A more interesting topic is supplied by Mr. Tom Taylor's account of its esteemed residents in times past.

Beginning, therefore, with the time of Shakspeare, we get first a view of this part of London as it was under Queen Elizabeth and James I. This is obtained from the interesting, ancient map, or rather bird's-eye view, of "Civitas Londinium," drawn by Ralph Aggas in 1592; the facsimile of which, copied by Mr. E. J. Francis from the original in the Guildhall Library, has recently been published with a critical and antiquarian commentary by Mr. W. H. Overall, the City Librarian. The chart is adorned with many quaint little pictures of houses and

figures of street passengers or different classes of townfolk. They are pleasantly noticed by Mr. Tom Taylor, as furnishing a sort of panorama of the life of Elizabethan London. This volume contains a facsimile of that small portion of Aggas's large sheet which shows the ground north of Charing-cross, Spring-gardens, and West Strand. The old Eleanor Cross stood just where now stands the equestrian statue of Charles I.; and the buildings of the King's Mews filled what is now Trafalgar-square. Northumberland House, with its stately front now doomed to demolition, was erected in Shakspeare's life-time. St. Martin "in the Fields" had a village church even then, where he now has one of Grecian design; but St. Martin's-lane, northward of the King's Mews and the church, was a rural road between hedged pasture meadows. The Lammas Fields on the left hand, St. Giles's Fields on the right, belonged to the Lepers' Hospital of St. Giles. This group of buildings, with its gardens and orchards surrounded by walls, stood in the outskirts of town, at the parting of the two great western high roads, the one to Uxbridge, and the other to Brentford, on the way to Reading. The parting must have been about the west end of Broad-street, St. Giles's. The Brentford road might also be approached from Charing-cross by the Haymarket, or by Hedge-lane, west of the King's Mews. It was all open country then, in what now forms the S.W., the W., and the N.W. postal districts. But the forest of Marylebone, with its plenty of wild game, seems to have covered the rising ground north of Oxford-street, or rather, of the Uxbridge road. So that Shakspeare might have seen "the praiseful Princess" shoot a deer on the site of our Regent's Park. Close, however, to St. Martin's Church and to Charing-cross, the Lammas Fields were kept as parish common land. There was a dispute about this in the same year, 1592. The Warden of St. Giles, which was a dependency of the greater hospital of Burton St. John Lazarus, in Leicestershire, had parted with its rights over the London hospital land to the Crown. Tenants of the Crown had begun to inclose these meadows, from Charing-cross to Knightsbridge, as their private property. In opposition to their claim the High Bailiff of Westminster, with the parish officers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in August, 1592, gathered a mob of stout fellows to break down all the fences and gates, and put the tenants' cattle into pound. Nothing is more likely than that Shakspeare and Ben Jonson went to see the fun. A report of the evidence and pleadings in this case of ejectment or trespass, which has its parallel in similar proceedings of our own time, is quoted by Mr. Tom Taylor. It supplies an entertaining prelude to the history of Leicester-square.

The next topographical document in this volume is a section of Faithorne's or Richard Newcourt's map in 1658, the year of Oliver Cromwell's death. Both sides of St. Martin's-lane are now lined with houses. Behind those on the west side, and behind the King's Mews at Charing, are Leicester Fields, a portion of the old Lammas Fields, surrounded by garden walls or paddock fences, with two great houses on the north side. These two noble mansions are Newport House, built by Montjoy Blount, Earl of Newport and Lord Montjoy; and Leicester House, built in the period from 1632 to 1636 by Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester. This respectable nobleman was grandson of the great Sir Henry Sidney, Governor of Ireland, and nephew to the good Sir Philip Sidney, the author of "Arcadia" and the gracious model of English gentlemen in every succeeding age. He was grand-nephew, therefore, to that splendid courtier and suitor of Queen Elizabeth, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the husband of Amy Robsart, and the sinister hero of Scott's "Kenilworth" romance. We believe that Elizabeth's Leicester was innocent of that crime, and that his reputation has been cruelly abused. As the kinsman and leader of Sir Philip Sidney, as the patron of Spenser and perhaps of Shakspeare, and as the champion of the English and Protestant cause, we should resent the malignant slander forged against him, to which Sir Philip Sidney replied. But it is not this Earl of Leicester that gave his name to the Square. The earldom was bestowed upon his nephew, Sir Henry Sidney's son, Robert. The son of this Robert bore his father's name, and inherited, in 1618, his father's title. The founder of Leicester House was this Earl, the second Robert Sidney. He married Lady Dorothy Percy, a daughter of that noble scholar, the Earl of Northumberland, who was the intimate friend of Sir Walter Raleigh and his fellow-student in the Tower. Lord Leicester went as Ambassador to Denmark and to France. His country house was at Penshurst; he built his town house in Leicester Fields. In 1641, when King Charles and the Parliament came to irreconcilable strife, when Strafford was beheaded and Laud was imprisoned, the King appointed Leicester to the Irish Government. He could not obtain the needful supplies, and did not go to Ireland, which was then in rebellion and civil war. His two sons, Lord Lisle and Algernon Sidney, did go to Ireland, but soon returned and joined themselves to the Parliamentary side. Lord Leicester, for his own part, maintained a cautious attitude of reserve throughout the political revolutions of his time. The character and fate of Algernon Sidney, the enthusiastic intellectual Republican, who died on the scaffold after the restoration of the Monarchy, are well sketched in this book. His father lived till 1676, but did not always occupy Leicester House, sometimes giving the use of it to his niece, the Countess of Sutherland, or to one of the foreign Ambassadors. A chapter called "The End of the Queen of Hearts" relates how it became the last earthly abode, in 1662, of the unfortunate aged Queen of Bohemia, Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of our James I. She married the Elector Palatine in 1613, and became the ancestress of our present Royal family. This incident, with its personal and historical associations, is one of the most interesting topics of which Mr. Taylor has to treat, and has been less hackneyed by previous writers. It is true that Mrs. Everett Green, in her "Lives of the Princesses of England," has given a full account of Elizabeth's singular fortunes.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, as we learn from many allusions in the comedies, satires, and private diaries or letters of the time, Leicester Fields and the neighbourhood witnessed some very wild actions. Dryden, who lived in Gerrard-street, was nearly murdered one evening by his enemies waylaying him behind St. Giles's Church. In 1682 a notable man of wealth and fashion, Mr. Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, "Tom of Ten Thousand," was shot dead in his carriage, in Pall-mall, by the "led captains" and other venal bullies of Count Konigsmarck, his rival for the hand of a rich English heiress. In a trial at the Old Bailey three of the assassins were convicted, and were afterwards hanged, but the Count was unjustly acquitted. One of the parties lodged near Leicester Fields. The railed-in ground here was a noted place for duels. Mr. Taylor narrates one in October, 1699, in which Lords Warwick and Lord Mohun, with four Irish Captains, who had been drinking at Locket's, were actively engaged, and one Captain Cooté was killed. Lord Mohun, as the readers and hearers of Thackeray's lectures will remember, was in two other fatal duels—that in which Mountford, the actor, was killed, and finally that in which Lord Mohun himself fell, with his brother-in-law, the Duke of Hamilton. These stories of crime are relieved by that of the Russian Czar Peter's stay with the roystering Marquis of Carmarthen, in 1698, before he went to Evelyn's garden house at Sayes Court, next to the naval

dockyard at Deptford. We next read of Prince Eugène's visit in 1712, to a d. Marlborough against the Tory Ministers of Queen Anne, when they had resolved to stop the great French War.

Swift and Pope now appear upon the scene, and the next reign brings Hanoverian Royalty to Leicester House. From 1717 to 1760, with short intervals, this mansion was the residence of the Princes of Wales, first of Prince George Augustus, afterwards George II., and subsequently of Prince Frederick, who was father of George III. The last-named King, during nine or ten years after the death of his father, in 1751, till his own accession to the throne, in 1760, remained with his mother at Leicester House. We know a good deal of those times from Lord Hervey, Lord Chesterfield, and Horace Walpole. The small Court at Leicester House was usually the head-quarters of the Opposition party, who made the most of personal enmities and jealousies in the Royal family, as the Whigs of a later period did with the Prince of Wales who was son of George III. The Jacobites, still hating the whole House of Hanover, were pleased, of course, to see these domestic dissensions. Mr. Taylor might have preserved that exquisitely malicious though playful epitaph on the death of the Prince of Wales in 1751:—

Here lies poor Fred,
Who was alive and is dead.
If it had been his father,
I had much rather;
If it had been his brother,
Much better than another;
If it had been his sister,
Nobody would have missed her;
If it had been the whole generation,
So much the better for the nation.
But since it is only Fred,
Who was alive, and is dead,
Why—there's no more to be said.

"The Pouting-Place of Princes," as it was aptly named, was made of two adjoining houses thrown into one—Leicester House and Savile House, which had been Lord Carmarthen's. It was frequented by the cleverest and wittiest men, and by the most charming women; among these were such as Mrs. Howard, Miss Bellenden, and Miss Lepel, whom Pope has taught us to admire. The gilt-metal statue of George I. on horseback was brought from Canons, the gorgeous mansion of that ducal snob, James Brydges, whom Swift tormented by calling him "James" after he was "deduced" with the title of Chandos. We like the air of social freedom in that age, though it was an age with many serious faults, and not the least of them was that of wearing wigs.

The space at our disposal for this review is now filled; yet we have not touched on Mr. Tom Taylor's store of biographical anecdotes concerning Newton, Hogarth, Reynolds, and Hunter, the four eminent men of science and fine arts who were householders in Leicester-square. Their portraits—the first painted by Vanderbank, the second by Hogarth himself, the two last by Reynolds—are beautifully reproduced in the photographic autotypes in this volume; as well as the busts, which are by Calder Marshall, Durham, Weekes, and Woolner. Most of us, probably, care rather more for these excellent men, their characters and their works, than for all the princes and lords before mentioned. But their lives have been written by different biographers—that of Sir Joshua by Mr. Tom Taylor, in conjunction with the late C. R. Leslie; that of Hogarth by Mr. G. A. Sala. The life of the good and great Newton was written by Sir David Brewster, and Professor Owen contributes to this volume an essay upon John Hunter's scientific achievements. Two other famous surgeon-anatomists, Cruikshank and Sir Charles Bell, are noticed as belonging to "the Square," with their school in Windmill-street, and the Hunterian Museum, since removed to Glasgow. In a miscellaneous chapter, on "The Shows of the Square," Mr. Taylor describes Sir Ashton Lever's exhibition of natural history, Dibdin's theatre of sea-songs, Miss Linwood's tapestry or pictures in needlework, Burford's Panorama, and Mr. Wyld's Great Globe, to say nothing of the Alhambra. Now Shakspeare stands there in the middle, as though he had just walked up from his niche in Westminster Abbey. If he thinks of all that Leicester-square has seen, in two centuries and a half since his time, he may wonder, perhaps, what is to come next.

The annual show of the East Cheshire Agricultural Society was opened at Macclesfield, on Tuesday, with a larger number of entries than in any previous year.

A great horticultural and poultry and bird exhibition was held at Bath, on Wednesday, in the playground of Sydney College. There were entries from all parts of the kingdom.

A sham fight, which lasted two hours, took place on Woolwich-common on Wednesday. The troops engaged in the manoeuvres were the Royal Horse and Mounted Field Artillery, the Scots Greys, and the 93rd Highlanders.

One of the heavy guns called "Woolwich Infants," weighing 35 tons, while being conveyed to a fort at Queenstown, on Wednesday, fell into the harbour in 36 ft. of water. Air-vessels will be used in the attempt to raise it.

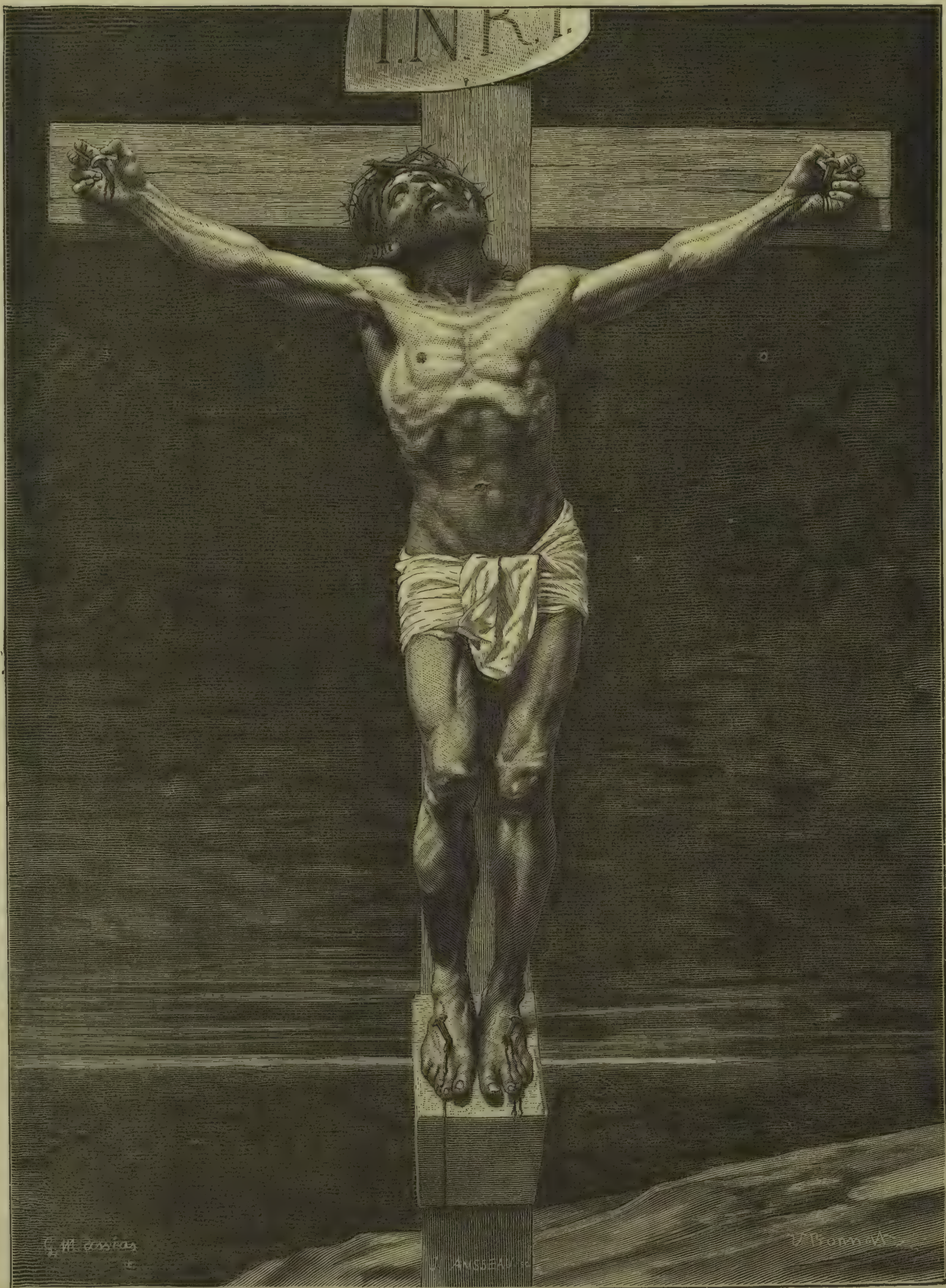
The sixth annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute has been held this week at Barrow-in-Furness. The members have been visiting several of the important works in the district, and interesting papers upon questions connected with the industry have been read.

A scheme has been issued by the Liverpool Council of Education for the establishment of eighteen scholarships to connect the public elementary schools with the lower schools of the Liverpool College and the Liverpool Institute. There are to be six scholarships in each year, and they are to be open to candidates from all the local public elementary schools.

Addressing his farm labourers, on Wednesday, at Stanmer harvest home, the Earl of Chichester said that he considered this especially a working-man's harvest, as bread would be cheap, and there was no prospect of a diminution in the wages of the labourer. Alluding to strikes and lock-outs, his Lordship said they were not calculated to raise wages permanently, though the men had a perfect right to combine.

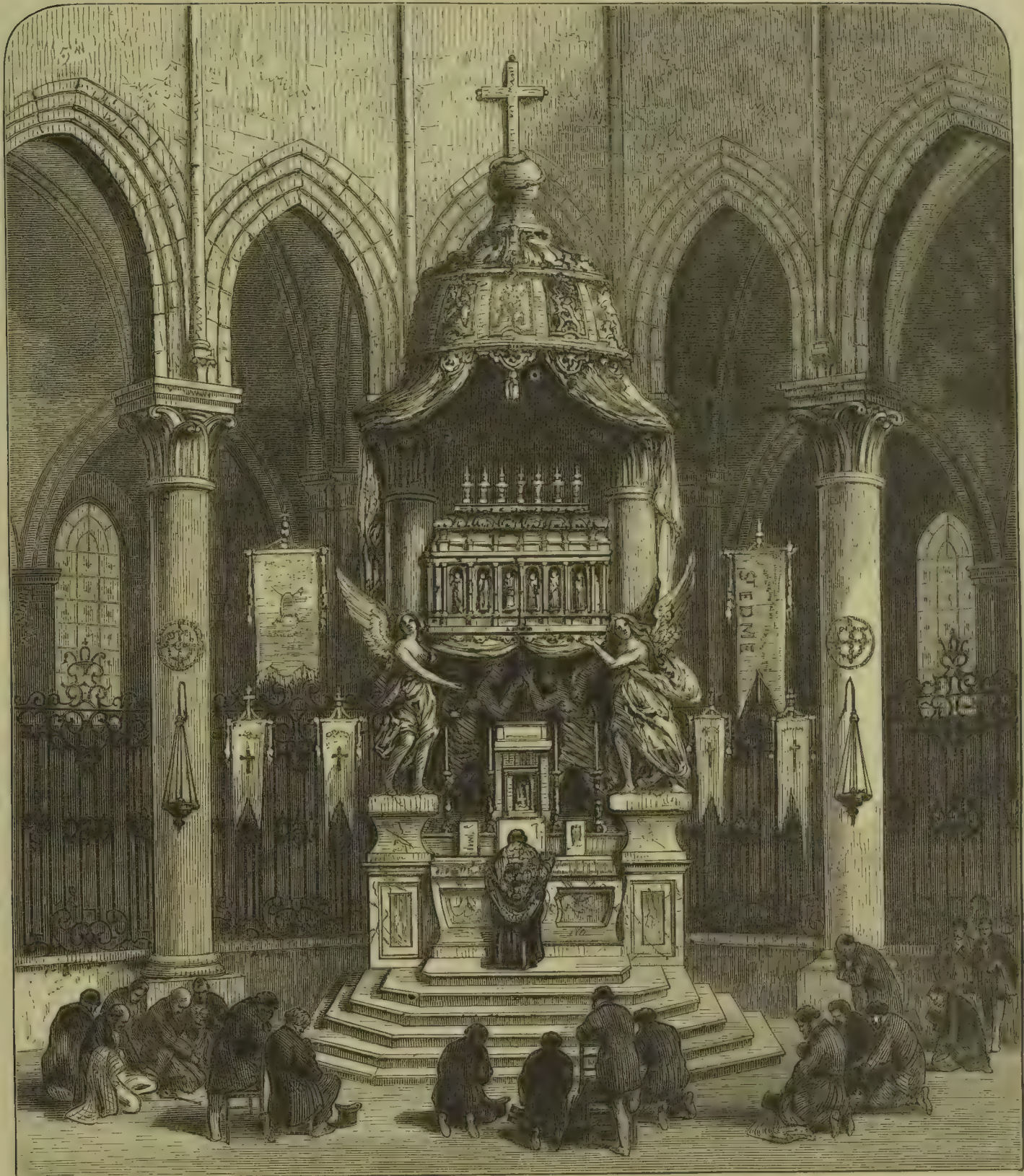
The names of candidates who have satisfied the examiners and obtained certificates in the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination were published simultaneously at Oxford and Cambridge on Wednesday morning. Of 259 candidates who presented themselves for examination, 155 have obtained certificates. The schools from which candidates have come include Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Marlborough, Manchester, Wellington, Tonbridge, and several others.

A resolution was passed on Wednesday by the Manchester city council expressing the deep sense which the council entertains of the loss which the city has sustained by the death of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., and it was agreed that a letter of condolence should be sent to Sir Thomas and Lady Fairbairn. Mr. Booth, in proposing the motion, suggested that it would be fitting in the city of Manchester that a monument should be erected to hand down to posterity the name of a man who had done so much to further its progress. A Portrait of Sir W. Fairbairn was given in our last Number.



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The memorial to the late Prince Consort at Windsor Castle, erected by the Royal Princes and Princesses, is now nearly completed, and will be ready for the inspection of her Majesty at the end of the week. The memorial is formed within the walls of Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, a building once known as the Tomb House, situated between the deanery and St. George's Chapel on the castle hill. A number of mosaic portraits of Kings and Queens and other personages connected with the history of the castle have been placed in the panels of the false window at the west end of the chapel. The panels of the ceiling are also filled with mosaic work. The late Baron Triqueti was intrusted with the work of covering the walls beneath the windows with marble pictures of scriptural subjects, and when these were completed the sarcophagus of the Prince, surmounted by a white marble effigy of "Albert the Good," clad in mediæval armour, with the head reposing upon a pillow, which is supported by two angelic figures, was placed upon the polished marble floor at the east end of the chapel, the face of the effigy being towards the reredos. The latter is a beautiful conception in white marble of "The Resurrection," with gilded marble canopy, the whole being inclosed in a chastely arranged frame of mosaic and coloured marbles. Between the sills of the windows and the marble inlaid work of Baron Triqueti there is a series of white marble bas-reliefs, sculptured by Miss Durant, who, like the Baron, has not lived to see the completion of the chapel. Beneath the marble seats are a series of bronze grills, consisting of monograms of "V.A.," devices of the Royal arms, the falcon and fetlock, the rose and crown, lions and fleur-de-lis, and a handsome coloured marble pavement in *opus Alexandrinum* has been laid down. Numerous varieties of marble have been used in the construction of the flooring, which is arranged in diamonds and circles, one of the principal materials being the Ipplen—a Devon marble of red and grey.

Lieutenant Boyne, of the 38th Regiment, who a short time ago walked from Allershot to London in less than seven hours, has just walked from Aldershot to London and back, a distance of seventy miles, within seventeen hours.

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16. Drawing-Room Model. Rosewood, Walnut, or Oak 5 15 6	.. 5 15 6
17. Drawing-Room Model. Rosewood, Walnut, or Oak 5 15 6	.. 5 15 6
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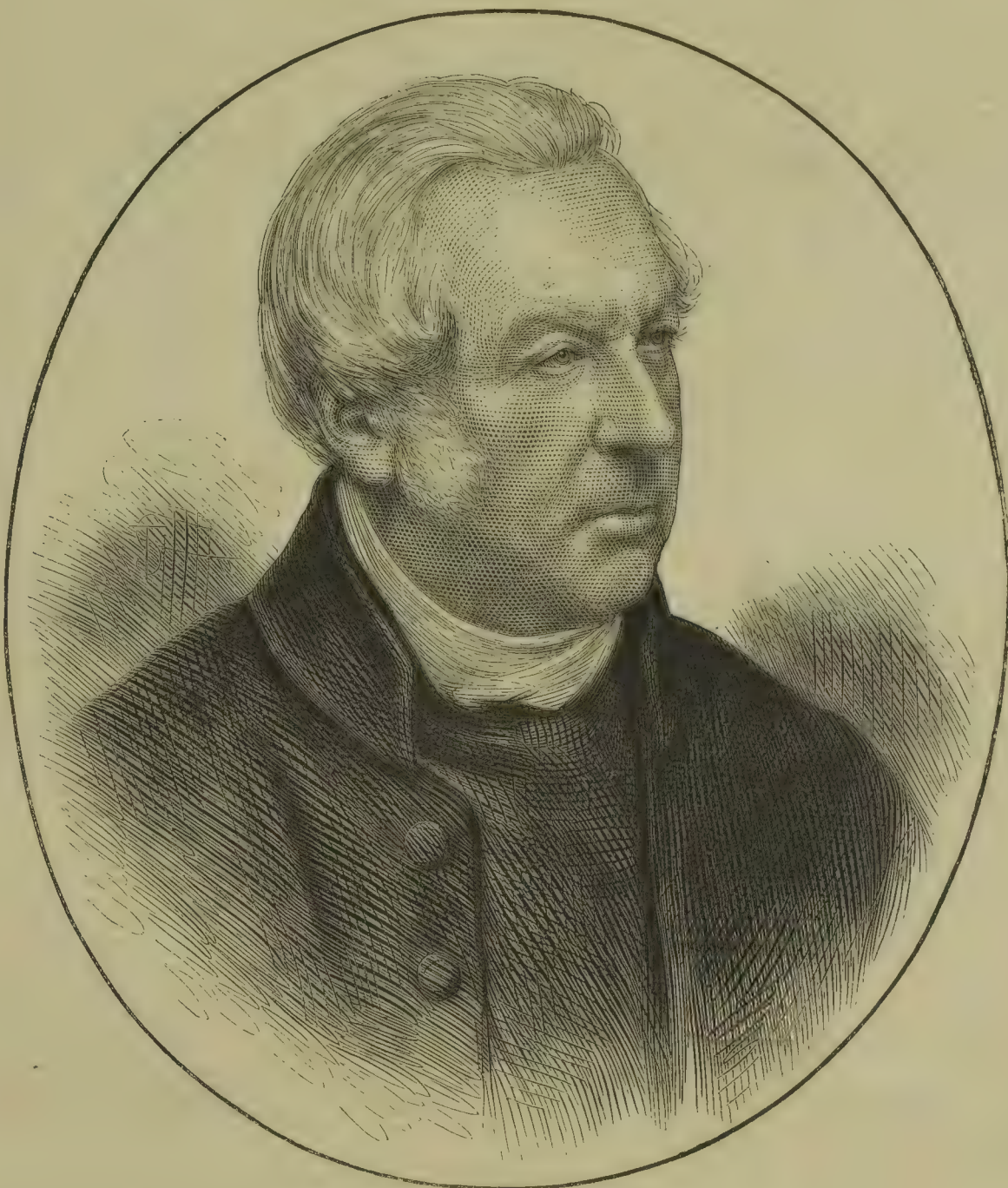
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THE LATE BISHOP SUMNER.

The death of the Right Rev. Charles Richard Sumner, D.D., who was Bishop of Winchester till his resignation five or six years ago, has lately been recorded. He was younger brother of the late Right Rev. John Bird Sumner, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1862. Their father was the Rev. Robert Sumner, Vicar of Kenilworth, who married a daughter of Mr. William Bird, a London merchant. The grandfather of the two Prelates was the Rev. Dr. John Sumner, Canon of Windsor, and Provost of King's College, Cambridge. A great-uncle or uncle was head-master of Harrow. Their family is that of the Sumners, of Puttenham Priory, Guildford, in Surrey. The late Bishop Sumner was born at Kenilworth in 1790; he was sent to Eton in the year 1802, and in 1810 he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated with mathematical honours in 1814. After this he went abroad as tutor to the son of the Marquis of Conyngham, and upon his return was introduced at Court. The Prince Regent appointed him one of his chaplains, and afterwards, on coming to the throne, gave him a post in his household as librarian and historiographer, to which post were added in succession the incumbency of one of the churches in Abingdon, and a canonry in Worcester and Canterbury Cathedrals. In his capacity of librarian he edited, by order of the King, the treatise of Milton, "De Doctrina Christiana," which, in 1823, had been discovered by Mr. Robert Lemon, addressed to "Mr. Skinner, merchant," the Cyriack Skinner of the poet's twenty-first sonnet. In 1826 he was appointed to the see of Llandaff and the deanery of St. Paul's, in succession to Dr. Van Mildert, who was translated to Durham. In the next year Dr. Pretyman-Tomline, who had held the sees, first of Lincoln and then of Winchester, for thirty or forty years, died, and the King at once advanced his ex-chaplain to the latter bishopric, which he held until, in 1869, he was compelled by the infirmities of age to retire. It is computed that,



THE LATE RIGHT REV. DR. SUMNER, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

during his episcopate, Bishop Sumner consecrated more than 300 churches. The Diocesan Church Building Society, founded under his auspices in 1831, has made grants to the amount of nearly £40,000, and has elicited far larger gifts from others. Of late years Church work in the diocese has been

progressing at the rate of £70,000 a year. The noble gift which he made in 1863 to the South London Fund for building and endowing churches will ever be a lasting monument of his munificence. On that occasion he surrendered £13,000 capital and a life annuity of £3200 which was due to him from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and to this must be added numberless contributions towards building churches and endowing livings in all parts of the diocese, as well as for the relief of the poor clergy. His kindness and liberality won him general regard, and the clergy and laity of the diocese will long remember his unfailing sympathy and support. Formerly it was the peculiar privilege of the Bishops of Winchester to hold only one personal visitation of their diocese. Bishop Sumner deviated from the custom of his predecessors, and regularly visited the whole of his diocese every three years.

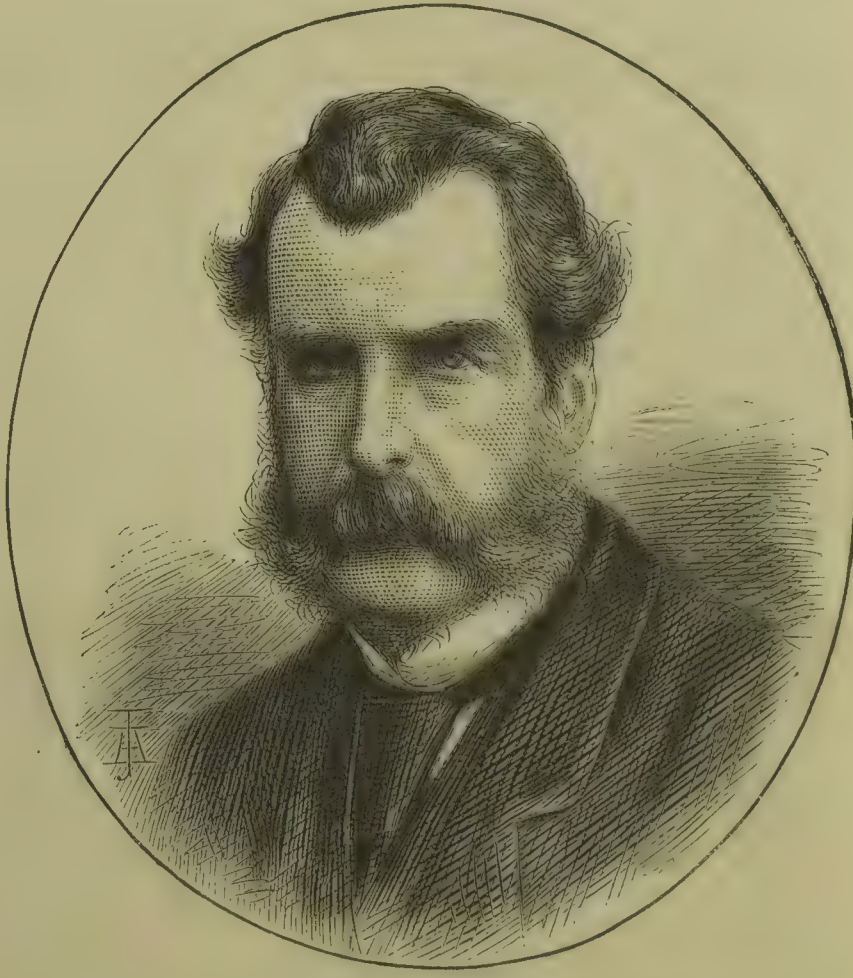
The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co., of Piccadilly.

THE LATE DR. BEATSON.

The death of Surgeon-General George Stewart Beatson, M.D., C.B., honorary physician to the Queen and principal medical officer to the British Forces in India, was lately announced. This distinguished military physician, who died at Simla on June 7, was third son of the late Captain Henry Dundas Beatson, of Campbelltown, Argyleshire. Having been born, at Greenock, in May, 1814, Dr. Beatson had just completed his sixtieth year. He was twice married—first, to the daughter of Colonel Cochrane, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment; and, secondly, to the eldest daughter of Alexander Hoyes, Esq., of Bitterne Grove, Southampton. This lady survives him; and he has also left four sons and three daughters. A brother of the late Dr. Beatson is Major-General R. S. Beatson, R.E. The career of Dr. Beatson was one of deserved success. Having graduated at Glasgow and Edinburgh, he entered



THE REV. JOHN HYDE, SWEDENBORGIAN CONFERENCE PRESIDENT.



THE LATE DR. BEATSON, SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

the Army in 1838; and, by merit and recognised fitness for administrative duties, he rose in twenty-five years to the highest rank in the medical department. The greater part of this time he passed in Ceylon and India; and, as surgeon of H.M. 51st Light Infantry, served throughout the Burmese war of 1852 and 1853. In the autumn of 1854, in conjunction with Colonel Storks (now General Sir Henry Storks), he organised the military hospital at Smyrna; he subsequently served in Turkey and in the Crimea. In 1865 he was appointed honorary physician to her Majesty. In 1869 he received the distinction of Companion of the Bath. During his first tenure of office as principal medical officer to the British forces in India (1863 to 1868) Dr. Beatson effected many valuable reforms. The Viceroy of India has been pleased to record, in the following brief, emphatic terms, his appreciation of Dr. Beatson's services:—"His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has received with much regret intelligence of the death, at Simla, on June 7, of Surgeon-General Beatson, M.D., C.B. Dr. Beatson had twice in the course of a long and honourable career filled the highest post in the British medical service in India, with credit to himself and advantage to the State; and the Government of India sincerely lament the loss of this valuable public servant."

The portrait of Dr. Beatson is engraved after a photograph taken, two or three years ago, by Messrs. Maull and Co., of Piccadilly.

THE SWEDENBORGIAN CONFERENCE PRESIDENT.

The Rev. John Hyde, of Manchester, is the President of the "New Church," or, as it is more familiarly styled, the "Swedenborgian" Conference, which recently held its annual assembly at one of the London churches of the Swedenborgians, that in Argyle-square, King's-cross. A few words in reference to this remarkable religious association may not be uninteresting. One of the distinguished persons of the last century was Emanuel Swedenborg, who, after achieving a European reputation as a mathematician and general scientific and philosophical writer, became in middle life "a seer of visions and dreamer of dreams." He claimed to have held free and familiar intercourse with angels, spirits, and devils, during twenty-seven years. He declared himself to be specially commissioned and providentially prepared to expound "the spiritual sense" of Scripture, and to be the chosen instrument through whom God had revealed a new system of theology, philosophy, and biblical interpretation; thus, as he asserts, inaugurating a new age and state of the Christian Church. His literary productions after this "call" constitute a library by themselves. They comprise a whole cyclopaedia of novel and often startling ideas. The basis of his philosophy is what he styles the "correspondence" which, he asserts, exists between each separate thing in nature and its specific type or cause in the spiritual realm. This notion, which dimly reminds us of the Platonic theory of ideas, Swedenborg developed into a wonderfully elaborate system, and this has led to his being regarded as a mystic. As might be expected, "the receivers of Swedenborg's writings" are persons of more than average intelligence. They present examples of a type of mind of very considerable interest to the student of humanity. In 1789 some of these "receivers" formed themselves into a "New Church Society," first meeting for public worship in Eastcheap. That society has now grown into an organisation in England; there is another and a larger organisation in America; and other "societies" of the same kind are thinly scattered all over the civilised world. The New Church in Great Britain includes about sixty societies, having over 4000 "registered" members, and about 15,000 "attendance at worship." This, however, does not include a large number of the "receivers." The New Church claims that a very extensive proportion of its numerical strength is to be found among other denominations of Christians, one of the peculiarities of this sect being that it does not press upon the "receivers of Swedenborg's teachings" the necessity of abandoning their former ecclesiastical associations. They maintain that the Church of the New Jerusalem exists wherever good and true principles reign potent in human hearts. In 1872 the Conference was incorporated under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, as a company limited to guarantee, but existing for purposes of religion and not for pecuniary profit. This was the first time the provisions of the Act had been utilised by a religious body. The Conference possesses two printing and tract societies, and has affiliated with it a well-endowed British and Foreign Society for printing and circulating Swedenborg's works. It works three missionary societies; it distributes various funds for educating students, assisting day schools, and aiding in the maintenance of ministers. It owns an incipient "college," and is gradually developing other church apparatus. The form of worship adopted in the New Church is liturgical; and their liturgy, which has been recently revised, now presents the novelty of five separate and distinct services, intended for five different Sundays.

The Rev. John Hyde's connection with the New Church extends back about sixteen years. He was ordained in September, 1861. He has successively ministered to a group of small societies in and around Brightlingsea, Essex; afterwards in the town of Derby, and for the past eight years in Manchester. He is author of a number of tracts, pamphlets, hymns, poems, &c., under the nom de plume of "A Bible Student." He has published various works illustrative or vindicatory of Swedenborgian theology, one of which—"Our Eternal Homes"—has, we learn, passed through four editions; and another—"The Angels"—has just appeared. Among the members of the New Church he enjoys considerable reputation for pulpit and platform eloquence, literary ability, and administrative power. During the past seven years he has been thrice elected president of the New Church Conference.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., V.P., in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, rewards to the amount of £56 were granted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month, when the boats had saved thirty-seven persons from different vessels in distress. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks, inscribed on vellum, were voted to John Wright, in acknowledgment of his gallant services on the occasion of the barque Alceste, of Greenock, being wrecked in Portlaine Bay, in the county of Donegal, when he with great difficulty swam ashore with a line through a heavy sea, whereby the lives of fifteen of the crew were saved. Other rewards were voted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and payments to the amount of £530 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. Reports were read from the life-inspectors to the institution, on their recent visits to the coast. Life-boats have recently been forwarded by the institution to Moelfre, Anglesey, and Douglas, Isle of Man, and public demonstrations have taken place on the occasion of the manning and first launch of the boats.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

The picture by M. Bonnat, exhibited in the Salon during the late season at Paris, is designed to ornament one of the Assize Courts in the Palais de Justice. It is a powerful work of art, but lacks the true inspiration of sacred art; and, though it bears the name of "Le Christ," cannot be accepted as a representation of our Lord, but only of an ordinary man suffering the dreadful infliction of death upon the cross. The Romans probably borrowed from the Phœnicians, after their conquest of Syria, the hideous custom of penal crucifixion for mutinous slaves and the vilest class of malefactors. There was another cruel method of putting men to death by impalement on a stake, which was in use among the Persians and Egyptians, and which has sometimes been confounded with the Syrian practice of crucifixion. Whether it be at all expedient or edifying to dwell upon such horrible details of physical torture, in reference to the history of the Saviour's mortal existence upon earth, is a question upon which many thoughtful Christians have their own opinion. A book has lately been published, in which the minutest particulars of the crucifixion are ascertained, and fully related, with unsparing industry; and the whole description, in general, may here be quoted, as a suitable commentary upon M. Bonnat's picture. We take leave only to strike out those sentences or phrases which identify the victim with Christ Himself. But the book we quote is entitled "The Life of Christ," in two volumes, published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, which have rapidly passed through five editions. The author is the Rev. Dr. F. W. Farrar, D.D., one of the Queen's Chaplains and Master of Marlborough College. It is a work of much learned research, and the narrative is composed in a vivid and graphic style, which has contributed to its great popularity. Dr. Farrar visited, on purpose, the reputed or probable scenes of that wondrous history in Palestine. We do not here undertake to estimate the value of this book; and no slight or disapproval is intended by our suppression of a few lines, reducing the passage that follows to a mere description, in general, of the manner of crucifixion, as illustrated by M. Bonnat's forcible picture:—

"The cross was laid on the ground. Perhaps, the cross-beam was now nailed to the upright. The victim was stripped naked of all his clothes, and then followed the most awful moment of all. He was laid down at full length upon the implement of torture. His arms were stretched along the cross-beams; and at the very centre of the open palms, first of the right, then of the left hand, the point of a huge iron nail was placed, which, by the help of a mallet, was driven home into the wood, crushing, with excruciating pain, all the fine nerves and muscles of the hands through which they were driven. Then the legs were drawn down at full length; and through either foot separately, or possibly through both together as they were placed one over the other, another huge nail tore its way through the quivering and bleeding flesh. Whether the sufferer was also bound to the cross we do not know; but, to prevent the hands and feet being torn away by the weight of the body, there was, about the centre of the cross, a wooden projection strong enough to support, at least in part, a human body which soon became a weight of writhing anguish. On the other hand, there was no foot-rest, though it is still repeated in modern pictures. The hands were probably bound as well as nailed.

"And then, the accursed tree—with its living human burden hanging upon it in helpless agony, and suffering fresh tortures as every movement irritated the fresh rents in hands and feet—was slowly heaved up by strong arms, and the end of it fixed firmly in a hole dug deep in the ground for that purpose. The feet were but a little raised off the earth. The victim was in full reach of every hand that might choose to strike; in close proximity to every gesture of insult and hatred. He might hang for hours, to be abused, outraged, even tortured, by the ever-moving multitude, who, with that desire to see what is horrible which always characterises the coarsest hearts, had thronged to gaze upon a sight which should rather have made them weep tears of blood.

"And there, in tortures which grew ever more insupportable—ever more maddening—as time flowed on, the unhappy victims might linger in a living death so cruelly intolerable that often they were driven to entreat and implore the spectators, for pity's sake, to put an end to anguish too awful for man to bear—conscious to the last, and often, with tears of abject misery, beseeching from their enemies the priceless boon of death. Hence there are many ancient instances of men having been first strangled, or nearly killed, and then crucified; and of men who bought by large bribes this mournful but merciful privilege.

"For, indeed, a death by crucifixion seems to include all that pain and death can have of horrible and ghastly—dizziness, cramp, thirst, starvation, sleeplessness, traumatic fever, tetanus, publicity of shame, long continuance of torment, horror of anticipation, mortification of untended wounds—all intensified just up to the point at which they can be endured at all, but all stopping just short of the point which would give to the sufferer the relief of unconsciousness. The unnatural position made every movement painful; the lacerated veins and crushed tendons throbbed with incessant anguish; the wounds, inflamed by exposure, gradually gangrened; the arteries, especially of the head and stomach, became swollen and oppressed with surcharged blood; and while each variety of misery went on gradually increasing, there was added to them the intolerable pang of a burning and raging thirst. And all these physical complications caused an internal excitement and anxiety which made the prospect of death itself—of death, the awful unknown enemy, at whose approach man usually shudders most—bear the aspect of a delicious and exquisite release."

Such was the manner of death by crucifixion, which was frequently inflicted, as we know, upon the innocent victims of tyranny, and was endured by not a few early martyrs of the Christian faith, serenely content to share the mortal sufferings of their Divine Master.

Miss Robinson (better known as the "Soldier's Friend") has at last succeeded in establishing a Soldiers' Institute at Portsmouth. The necessary funds have been raised by private subscription, and what will be in fact a soldiers' club, containing nearly sixty rooms, will shortly be partially opened.

The new ironclad turret-ship *El Plata*, built for the Argentine Confederation, was launched, last Saturday, at Messrs. Laird's ship-yard, Birkenhead. The ship was christened by Senorita Garcia, the daughter of Senor Garcia, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and now in England on business of the Confederation. Senor Garcia was present, with a large party of friends, at the launch which followed. In responding to the toast of "Success to the *El Plata* and the flag she carries," he expressed the warmest friendship for England, which had been, he said, the first great Power to recognise the independence of the Argentine Republic, and had proved the best friend it had in the world. Senor Frias also expressed friendship for this country. The *El Plata* is heavily armoured, and will carry twelve of the largest guns. She is now in dock, where she will receive her engines.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO PONTIGNY.

On Tuesday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, a party of nearly four hundred ladies and gentlemen, members of the Roman Catholic Church in England, started from London to attend a series of special religious services at the Abbey Church of Pontigny. They went by the Brighton Railway train to Newhaven, whence they crossed the Channel to Dieppe, arriving at Paris late on Tuesday evening, and proceeding next day to St. Florentin and Pontigny. About one hundred of the party were priests, or other ecclesiastics, or students and candidates for the priesthood. Monsignor Patterson, having preached a sermon to them in the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington on Monday evening, travelled with them from London, but Archbishop Manning had set out for Pontigny some days before. The assemblage of this large company at the Victoria station was regarded by the spectators with much interest. Many of the pilgrims wore a badge, exhibiting a red shield and cross on a white ground. The Earl of Scarborough and Lord Howard were among the travellers upon this occasion. They were marshalled in convenient divisions on the platform, and took their allotted seats in the several compartments of the special train. A priest in each compartment was appointed to lead their social devotions, the recital of prescribed prayers and the chanting of hymns, both in the railway train and on board the Channel steam-boat, which bore the Papal banner, as well as that of Great Britain.

Pontigny is six miles from the small town of St. Florentin, 108 miles south-east of Paris, in Burgundy, and in the department of the Yonne, not far from the railway to Lyons and Geneva. We mentioned it last week in connection with Sens, another old town in the same department, which supplied the subjects of some "Leaves from a Sketch-Book." These were drawn, as usual, by the well-known Artist of this Journal, Mr. S. Read, who is especially conversant with the architectural antiquities of Europe. He visited at the same time with the Cathedral of Sens the Abbey Church of Pontigny; and they are well studied together, for both places and edifices are equally associated with the exile of Thomas à Becket, in the twelfth century, during the reign of our King Henry II. This was explained in our last, with reference to the altar of Thomas à Becket in Sens Cathedral. Nearly eighty years after his time, in the middle of the thirteenth century, and in the reign of Henry III., another English Archbishop of Canterbury, Edmund Rich, made Pontigny his retreat. The Papal See has decreed that both St. Thomas à Becket and St. Edmund of Canterbury shall be revered as champions of the faith and of the Church. Hence it was resolved by the leaders of this English pilgrimage to visit the shrine of St. Edmund at the Abbey of Pontigny, with the particular solemnities of the present week.

Edmund Rich, the son of an English merchant, was born at Abingdon. His mother, Mabel Rich, was famed for her austere piety. He was sent to study first at Oxford and afterwards in Paris, whence he was recalled to his mother's death-bed. After a period of retirement and seclusion, he became a teacher at Oxford, and there had for one of his pupils Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, a zealous Church Reformer. About 1222 Edmund Rich was made treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral, where he gained esteem by his hospitality and almsdeeds not less than by his earnestness as a preacher. In 1227 he took part in preaching the crusades; in 1233, while Rector of Calne, he was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. This high office was at that time a position of great difficulty. Edmund consistently adhered to the popular party as distinguished from that of the Court. He presided, in 1234, at two councils, which, by solemn remonstrance and threat of excommunication, compelled the King, Henry III., to dismiss his foreign Ministers and favourites. Having aided to negotiate a peace with Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, the Archbishop, in January, 1236, was visited by the King, whose marriage with Eleanor of Provence and the coronation of the latter he celebrated in the same month. The authority of Edmund was soon afterwards practically superseded by that of the new Legate. The attempt of Cardinal Otho and the English Archbishop to reform the monasteries not having succeeded, the latter visited Rome in 1238, but only to encounter fresh disappointments. He received from the Papal Court nothing but insult and neglect. Two years later he retired to France, the Queen (mother of St. Louis) bringing her sons to meet him and to receive his blessing. He took up his abode at the Abbey of Pontigny, but died at the Priory of Soissy, whither he had removed for his health's sake. He was canonised, not without prolonged reluctance, by Innocent IV.

St. Edmund's Shrine, as now to be seen, is a work of no greater antiquity than fifty years, replacing that which was destroyed in the French Revolution. It is behind the high altar in the church of Pontigny. This Abbey Church, designed in the severe style of Early or Transition Burgundian Gothic, was erected by Theobald, Count of Champagne, in the middle of the twelfth century. It is said to be the only church of the Cistercian Order which remains perfect; and, although plain externally, like all churches belonging to that order, it has a beautiful chevet of seven bays, with as many small chapels. The abbey was devastated by the Huguenots, who unroofed and burnt the conventual buildings, and broke open the tombs. This took place in 1567; and the ultimate destruction and confiscation of the revenues were effected at the Revolution of 1791. The church, however, is nearly as it stood in the time of St. Thomas à Becket, except that the restorations, showing the whiteness of the stone, have modernised the aspect of the venerable building, or rather have given it, to modern eyes, a newness almost approaching that first beheld when it was erected, more than 700 years ago. Except the choir, which is of the thirteenth century, this Abbey Church of Pontigny must have been completed within twenty years of its foundation, by Count Theobald, in 1150.

The Channel fleet, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, left Invergordon, yesterday week, for Fort George, the nearest anchorage to Inverness.

The Lords of the Admiralty, on Monday, inspected the members of the naval reserve on board the Unicorn, at Dundee. Their Lordships subsequently visited the works of Baxter Brothers and Co., and Cox Brothers, and in the afternoon went on board the Mars training-ship, stationed in the river. They were accompanied by Provost Cox, Mr. Yeaman, M.P., and several other gentlemen. At a luncheon which was served on board Mr. Ward Hunt said he had much pleasure in witnessing all that had been done by the Mars boys. There could be no doubt that the existence of these training-vessels was fraught with important results to the mercantile marine of the country, and he hoped that the gentlemen who had interested themselves in the good work from philanthropic motives would continue to sustain it. The object of the survey now being prosecuted was to ascertain exactly the position of the naval reserve of the country, and he might say that the result of the investigations he and his colleagues were making would probably lead to the introduction of several changes into the service.

THE ICELANDIC FESTIVAL.

We give two more illustrations of the visit of the King of Denmark and his son, Prince Waldemar, to his remote island province of Iceland, upon the occasion of the Icelandic National Festival to celebrate the thousandth anniversary of the Norwegian settlement in that island. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, was present at all these proceedings. We gave, last week, his sketches of the scenes at the presentation of the Icelandic address to his Majesty in the rocky dale of Thingvalla, the ancient meeting-place of the Norsemen at their Althing or Parliament; also, of the presentation of a fraternal address to the Icelanders, in the same place, by the delegates of the other Scandinavian nations, of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Before his appearance at Thingvalla, on the 7th ult., the King went to see the Geysers, attended by a numerous company. His Majesty was not so fortunate as to see an eruption of the Great Geysir. It is impossible to predict with certainty the day and the hour when the Great Geysir may be moved not only to send forth low rumbling sounds, but a full stream of boiling water high up in the air. This occurs, according to the evidence of the farmer who dwells in the neighbourhood of the hot springs, about twice a week. But, failing the Great Geysir, the wrath of Strokr, a neighbouring hot spring a few yards distant, could readily be invoked by turning into the boiling well half a load of turf. After a lapse of ten or twelve minutes a deep, gurgling, cavernous sound reaches the ears, and then Strokr, as if with the greatest possible indignation at being fed in such a manner, shoots forth his temporary burden to a height of 70 or 80 feet, along with a large volume of boiling fluid. This continues for fully ten minutes, the desultory spitting forth of water columns from the time of its commencement to its usually tolerably tranquil condition lasting twenty-five or thirty minutes. Naturally the greatest volume of water comes with the first rush, and, should the sun happen to be shining upon the water columns as they rise, the effect is grand in the extreme. The King of Denmark, with the party that accompanied him, saw this curious exhibition of natural forces, and was much interested in the sight.

His Majesty returned from Thingvalla to the town of Reykjavik. Before his departure in the frigate Jylland he was entertained by the townspeople with a ball, as grand as they could make it. This took place on the Sunday evening, the 9th ult.—for, by the ecclesiastical law of Iceland, the Sabbath ends at six o'clock on the Sunday evening, twenty-four hours from its beginning, at six o'clock on the Saturday. The company assembled at the school-house of Reykjavik. The King was present, and Prince Valdimir. Invitations to the population were given in a primitive fashion, by messengers, verbally, and soon after nine the dancing commenced. This was a grand occasion to see the youth and beauty of Reykjavik in their national costumes. There appears to be a divided opinion among the Icelandic maidens whether this shall be retained. It would be a pity to let so costly and characteristic a dress die out of fashion. The men have no national dress. For the most part the maidens wore a pure white robe with a gold-coloured girdle, formed of plaques of elaborate workmanship. The head-dress resembles a helmet of fine white linen; a band studded with gold-coloured stars or chased ornamentation encircles the brow; over the whole is thrown a light tulle veil. The King joined freely in the dance, and made himself quite at home with his people, though he does not speak their Norse language. All the arms and flags in Reykjavik were called into requisition. Muskets and pistols, and swords and "colours," were arranged with great taste and in pretty designs on the walls of the long schoolroom, where the supper was served. The health of the King was then drunk, and as the Governor concluded the speech with "Long live King Christian IX.!" the schoolroom rang and rang again with hurrahs, that showed how kings, by the exercise of affability and courtesy, can make themselves personally beloved. The King, in his reply, expressed his love for his people, and the gratification it had afforded him to be present among them at their millenary festival. Though the King left shortly after one o'clock, the dancing was kept up with great spirit until far into the small hours, and the Icelandic maidens showed themselves nowise behind their European sisters in this recreation. Thus the festival was brought to a happy termination.

A lithograph in commemoration of the thousandth anniversary of Iceland had been published at Copenhagen. The drawing is artistically put together. It represents a stone building with an arched gate, through which a jökul (glacier or ice mountain) is seen lowering over the ocean; on the sky behind the jökul are written the years 874 and 1874, and on its summit is seated the "Lady of the Mountains," or Iceland, represented as a female figure holding a parchment roll (the Sagas) in her right hand, and leaning, while turning her thoughtful face to the Past, with her left on a sword. On the right shoulder of the "Mountain Lady" is sitting one of the ravens of Odin, that every morning brought her tidings of all passing events. She wears on her head a crown of ice crystals, and from her hair comes forth flames of fire. These two latter symbols are naturally typical of the icebergs and Hecla, which, with twenty-five other volcanoes in the island, has worked at different periods inestimable harm. In the midst of the ocean below the jökul is a small map of Iceland, and surrounding it are the four tutelary genii of the four quarters of the land, as represented in the Olaf Trygvasson's Saga, by Snorri Sturluson, the most famous of the Saga writers. The tutelary genii of the land were also the guardian spirits of the chiefs. Round the drawing is written the first stanza of the popular Icelandic national song, composed by Björn Thorarensen—"World-old Iceland, beloved fosterland, thou wilt be beloved by thy sons as long as the ocean encircles the land, as long as men love women, and the sun shines on the mountains." Here also are represented the discoveries of America and of Greenland by the Icelanders, the former having taken place early in the eleventh century by Leifr Heppni, commonly called Leifr the Lucky, and the latter in 982, by Erik the Red. Between these and the jökul are the symbols of the achievements of Iceland—poetry, science, and warfare, represented by a harp, books (the Edda), and weapons. In this same chart we find Icelandic views, with rocks, mountains, a waterfall, and a glacier in the midst, glittering in the morning sun; to the left is a Geysir, and to the right, in the distance, Hecla. On the garlands entwining the columns supporting the stone edifice are the names of such Icelanders as have distinguished themselves in the fine arts or in poetry. It must not be forgotten that Thorwaldsen was of Icelandic origin.

At Cavan, yesterday week, a meeting was held of the synod of the diocese of Kilmore, to elect a Bishop to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr Carson. Eight names were mentioned, but no decision was arrived at, and the meeting was adjourned until the Primate was communicated with.

The autumn exhibition of pictures and water colours in connection with the Birmingham Royal Society of Artists is open. The collection, which comprises several important Academy works and loans from private galleries, is a more than usually large and high-class one, numbering nearly 700 works.

MUSIC.

The recent more plentiful introduction of classical music into the programmes of the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts has given increased importance to the performances. Monday's selection was a repetition of that which was prepared for the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on the previous Thursday; Tuesday was a "Rossini night;" Wednesday a "Mozart night;" for yesterday (Friday) a selection of Welsh ballads was promised; and to-night (Saturday) Herr Kela-Bela, the well-known composer of dance music, is to make his first appearance and to conduct some of his new pieces.

The Gloucester Festival—the 151st meeting of the choir of that city, of Hereford, and of Worcester—begins, on Tuesday next, with a performance of Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Weber's cantata, "The Praise of Jehovah," in the morning; and a selection from Haydn's "Creation" and the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, in the evening, all in the cathedral, where "Elijah" will be given on Wednesday morning; the Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise") and Rossini's "Messe Solennelle" on Thursday morning; and "The Messiah" on Friday morning. Miscellaneous concerts will take place in the Shirehall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings; and on Friday evening service will be held in the cathedral, and a sermon special to the occasion will be preached by the Rev. Canon Barry; this being a departure from the past custom by which the special sermon was included in the Tuesday morning's service preceding the festival—services being held in the cathedral morning and evening, throughout the continuance thereof. The solo singers engaged are—Mdlle. Titien, Misses Edith Wynne and Griffiths (sopranos); Madame Trebelli-Bettini and Miss Antoinette Stirling (contraltos); Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Bentham (tenors); and Signor Agnesi and Mr. Lewis Thomas (basses). Dr. Wesley (organist of Gloucester Cathedral) will conduct the performances.

There appears to be some probability of another attempt being made (this year) to establish winter performances of Italian opera in London; Signor Bellini being named as the promoter of the present scheme, which it is judiciously intended shall only be entered into on the basis of a preliminary subscription sufficient to justify the effort.

Mr. Carl Rosa's English Opera Company, consisting of more than seventy ladies and gentlemen, conducted by Mr. Sidney Naylor and Mr. Carl Rosa, will open its musical campaign on Monday next, at the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool. Among the places which will be next visited are Sheffield, Manchester, and Bradford. We wish every success to Mr. Rosa's spirited undertaking.

THEATRES.

With the reopening of the national theatre the season is supposed to commence. Mr. Chatterton has been early this year, and the establishment, under his experienced conduct, was rendered, on Saturday, again accessible to the public. It would appear that the three millions of Londoners left behind when all the other millions are out of town are composed of persons whose occupations will not admit of their visiting theatres during the regular season, but who about this time have leisure, and accordingly seek for amusement. For this class novelty is not requisite; rather, they want to see what was done during the period when they were exiled from the temples of pleasure. Mindful of this, the manager of Old Drury has provided them with Mr. Halliday's version of "Amy Robsart" and Mr. E. L. Blanchard's opening to his last pantomime, "Jack in the Box." Nor has he been disappointed in his expectation; for the theatre was crammed on the occasion. The cast of the leading piece is tolerably strong, Mr. Creswick appearing as Richard Varney, Mr. H. Sinclair as the Earl of Leicester, Miss Edith Stuart as Queen Elizabeth, and Miss Wallis as the heroine. The subordinate characters are all adequately filled. The performance of the pantomime induction proved highly welcome, and Miss Harriet Coveney as Prince Felix, and Mr. Brittain Wright as King Cockalorum, were vociferously applauded. A new adaptation from the Waverley romances is announced.

At the other theatres there is but little doing in the way of novelty. Miss Emily Soldene has changed her bill at the Lyceum, and now appears in "La Fille de Madame Angot," which same opéra bouffe has been well placed on the boards, and will doubtless prove attractive. Miss Dolore, as Clairette, shares the honour of the performance with the principal, whom she assists to the utmost in the famous duet that nightly commands an enthusiastic encore from an excited audience.

The "Two Beggars" of Offenbach, adapted by Mr. Arthur Clements for the English stage, has been revived at the Gaiety. It is now employed to play-in the business of the evening, consisting of the celebrated operatic farce of "Box and Cox" and the second and third acts of "The Princess of Trebizonde," which appears to have secured a permanent popularity.

Mr. Toole made his first appearance at Wallack's Theatre, in New York, on the 17th ult., in the comedy of "Whig and Gown," which has already secured much popularity.

Yesterday week the last of the summer sham fights, in which 10,000 men were engaged, took place at the Curragh of Kildare. The camp broke up on Tuesday last.

A "public-house without the drink" has been inaugurated at Cambridge by a limited liability company, who have in view the establishment of several such houses in the borough.

The foundation-stone of a new convalescent home for infants in connection with the Alexandra Orphanage, Hornsey-rose, and the Orphan Working School at Haverstock-hill, was laid at Margate, last Saturday, by Master Horace Marshall, a son of one of the leading supporters of the institution. The Dean of Canterbury was amongst those present.

The members of the Cambrian Archaeological Society visited the parish church of Wrexham yesterday week, and afterwards went on an excursion to the hundred of Maelor Marchiel Oraton and its churchyard. On their return a formal meeting of the society was held, and the proceedings were brought to a close by a conversazione, which was held in the museum.

Major-General Vaughan, C.B., has accepted the appointment of superintendent of the London and North-Western Railway, in the place of Captain Bruyeres, who has retired, full of honours, after nearly forty years' service with the company; and Mr. Walker has been appointed general manager of the North British Railway Company, in place of Mr. Mason, whose resignation the directors have accepted. Mr. Walker was previously secretary to the company.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway Company yesterday week, Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., the chairman, expressed his regret that the Government still persisted in maintaining the duty upon third-class passengers. It would become necessary for railway directors seriously to consider how far the liberal arrangements now in existence with reference to third-class passengers could be continued while this obnoxious impost was levied.

THE TOILET.

The trade in pet animals, which is a curious branch of London industry, has its East-End seat in Bethnal-green, and its West-End habitation in Seven-dials. Here are to be found a variety of caged singing-birds—the canary, bred and reared in captivity, as well as the lark, the thrush, the linnet, and the bullfinch, ensnared with limed twigs, on Sunday mornings, in the meadows near Finchley or the glades of Epping Forest. Here, too, are kept for sale the pigeons and fancy rabbits, the guinea-pigs, the ferrets, the hedgehogs, and the white mice, which many people think fit to purchase for the amusement of their children. It is a lively kind of business, if not altogether a nice one. The less valuable of the small birds, natives of Middlesex or the adjacent home counties, are sometimes treated with very scanty consideration, having been obtained for less, perhaps, than sixpence a dozen from their enterprising captors abroad. Those which promise to be good songsters may be taken some care of; but the rest are crammed, by scores together, into wretched little cages about 12 in. square, and get no food but a daily handful of dirty crumbs. But we must leave these little feathered prisoners to their unhappy fate, which, in the case of some, is to be baked in a pie, like the four-and-twenty black-birds of the nursery song. The feminine taste for lapdogs is also catered for by the same class of dealers. They may be seen, on a fine afternoon in the fashionable season, parading their silly little beasts on the edge of the pavement in Regent-street, or at the gates of Hyde Park, in the hope that some lady in a passing carriage will open her purse to buy a canine pet. "Only two sovereigns, Marm, for this reg'lar little beauty, and nothink extra for the rosette and blue ribbin!" Our sketch of a scene in St. Giles's, at the squalid shop of a bird-and-dog-fancier, shows the process of scrubbing, which cannot safely be neglected, to prepare such an absurd small animal for the daily chance of a market. The foolish creature may to-morrow have the luck to lie in a silken lap or in a nest of eider-down, and to feed on rich cream and sweet biscuits from a silver platter. But every dog shall have his day, and his end is to die of a surfeit.

LORD DUFFERIN ON THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The *Toronto Mail* of Aug. 18 contains a full report of the speech delivered by Lord Dufferin at the Board of Trade Hall, in Chicago, on the previous day, of which a brief telegraphic summary was recently published.

After a few preliminary remarks, his Lordship said:—"I cannot help considering as a most striking proof of the friendly feelings which I know are entertained towards British North America by the people of the United States, the fact that so large a concourse of citizens should have assembled on this occasion to support your President in welcoming the Governor-General of Canada. I feel, however, that at this moment there is peculiar propriety in my finding myself in such pleasant relations with the President and members of the Board of Trade of Chicago. Chicago is the principal city of the United States, situated upon that great chain of lakes which are the common property and joint pride of the people of America and of Canada. At this moment, as you are aware, the Governments of our two countries are engaged in considering a most important question—as to whether or not it might be possible to unite the interests of the two people into a closer connection by the ties of free commercial intercourse. That, of course, is a subject which must have had special claims upon the attention of members of this association. It would be out of place for me on the present occasion to refer in any particular manner to the terms which have been already communicated to the American Senate as those upon which the people of Canada would be disposed to enter upon the reconstruction of the existing commercial arrangements between them and the United States. Of course, I am well aware that in the States, as well as in Canada, there are differences of opinion as to the policy of free trade versus protection. I do not imagine that in any country will there be found a perfectly unanimous coincidence of opinion upon these much-disputed topics; but at all events, this I may say, the Government of Great Britain and the Government of Canada are generally anxious to promote whatever policy and whatever arrangements are most likely to increase and develop those commercial relations by which Canada and the United States are already brought so close to each other, and which, in our opinion, at all events, cannot be too much extended, and, if extended sufficiently, cannot fail equally to promote a friendly intercourse between the peoples. In the policy which the Government of Canada has shown itself willing to promote I believe there existed but one motive, and that is the desire to come to an understanding with the Government of the United States, which shall be mutually advantageous both to the people of Canada and to the people of the United States. I do not think that for one moment we have imagined that in any agreement or treaty which may be agreed upon it would be either possible or desirable to make a one-side bargain. What we desire is fair and equal dealing; and I believe you, gentlemen, are actuated by the same honourable sentiments. The Governor-General of Canada, who is the administrator of a Parliamentary Government, is not in a position at any time to express his own private sentiments upon any political question. His opinions, so far as he can officially announce them, are the opinions which are suggested to him by his responsible advisers, and the policy which he at the time is authorised to advocate is the policy which is inaugurated by his Minister. It would not be, therefore, proper for me to intrude on this occasion upon this assemblage my own private opinion in respect to this most important topic. I will simply content myself with saying that both in my private and my public capacity it will always be my most earnest object and one of the dearest motives of my ambition to do everything in my power which will in any way promote and extend good feeling between the people of the United States and the inhabitants of Canada."

During his stay at Chicago Lord Dufferin received addresses from the corporation and various public bodies. In acknowledging one of these addresses, his Lordship said:—"I don't know whether it may be known to any gentlemen present, but, at all events, it will not be an unpleasant anecdote which I will now tell you. A great English statesman, a personal friend of mine, and, what is of more importance, a constant friend of America during every phase of her national history—John Bright—declared that he would make it a test of good education for the rising generation as to whether they possessed accurate knowledge in regard to the condition of Chicago. That was a crucial test which, he said, he would apply to all candidates for office, and that his opinion of their capacity would be very considerably influenced by their ability to afford this information. Probably no other city has ever had so great a compliment paid it by a distinguished statesman."

The iron screw steamer *Ly-ce-Noon*, said to be one of the handsomest vessels afloat, made a trial-trip on Saturday to the Maplin Sands. Although she is reported to have been in bad trim on the occasion, she attained an average speed of thirteen knots and a half an hour, which, when she is in proper working order, can, it is said, be increased to fifteen knots.



THE MORNING TOILET, SEVEN DIALS.



THE HORSE MARKET AT ISLINGTON.



THE WAR IN SPAIN: CAPTURE OF THE OTEIZA REDOUBT BY GENERAL MORIONES.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The war between the Carlists and the army of the Spanish National Government in the northern provinces is now carried on with great activity. The Carlists are pressing the siege of Puyoerda, in Catalonia. The division of the National army under General Moriones seems to have obtained some considerable successes in Navarre; but people in Spain do not much regard whatever takes place outside their immediate neighbourhood. Some interest, however, is excited by details of the attack upon Oteiza, near Pampeluna. The Carlists confess to having lost twenty-four officers and several hundred privates. General Moriones chiefly owed his success to a stratagem, which succeeded very well. The attacking column had been ordered to feign a disorderly retreat, upon which the Navarrese leaped out of their trenches and dashed at the troops. The latter halted, and other columns suddenly fell on the Carlists' flanks, changing the pursuit into a confusion which led to the taking of Oteiza, and their retreat upon Villatuerta. Moriones had not sufficient forces to follow up his success, and prudence demanded his retreat into his lines about Tafalla. We have engraved a sketch of the conflict at the Oteiza redoubt. It is drawn by M. Linares, an officer of the regiment of Castilla, in the National army.

A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The weekly return issued by authority of the Registrar-General states that during the week ending Aug. 29 5302 births and 3380 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large towns of the United Kingdom. The natural increase of population was 1922. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 23 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 18 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 26 in Glasgow, and 20 in Dublin. The annual rates of mortality per 1000 in the eighteen English towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Portsmouth, 12; Nottingham, 18; London, 19; Norwich, 19; Leicester, 21; Sheffield, 24; Wolverhampton, 27; Bradford, 27; Birmingham, 28; Leeds, 29; Manchester, 30; Salford, 31; Hull, 31; Sunderland, 32; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 33; Oldham, 34; and Liverpool, 35. The annual death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases averaged 6.6 per 1000 in the eighteen towns, and ranged from 3.0 and 3.7 in Bristol and London, to 13.4 and 14.8 respectively in Birmingham and Liverpool. The fatal cases of diarrhoea in these towns, which in the four previous weeks had decreased from 988 to 558, further declined last week to 414, and were equal to an annual rate of 3.3 per 1000. In the corresponding weeks of 1872 and 1873 the deaths from diarrhoea in these towns were 625 and 874. Smallpox and scarlet fever continue fatally prevalent in Birmingham.

In London 2153 births and 1234 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 86, while the deaths were no less than 312 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the four previous weeks had declined from 25 to 20 per 1000, further fell last week to 19. After distributing the deaths in institutions, in proportion to population, the rate was 18 per 1000 in the west, 18 in the north, 20 in the central, 22 in the east, and 18 in the south groups of districts. The 1234 deaths included 16 from measles, 72 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 17 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever, 100 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 243 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 524 to 314 in the five preceding weeks. These 243 deaths were 213 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years; the fatal cases of scarlet fever again showed an excess, but those of each of the six other diseases were below the corrected average. The 72 deaths from scarlet fever showed a further increase of 10 upon those returned in recent weeks, and included 33 in East London, of which 8 occurred in Whitechapel, 7 in Bethnal-green, and 7 in Bow and Poplar; 5 were also returned in Islington, and three each in Belgrave, Hackney, and Clapham registration sub-districts. Of the 16 deaths from measles, 10 occurred in the east group of districts. The 28 deaths referred to fever included 6 certified as typhus, 18 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever; 3 fatal cases of enteric fever and 2 of typhus were recorded in the Fever Hospital at Homerton; 3 of enteric fever also occurred in Whitechapel, and 2 of typhus in Ratcliff. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the five previous weeks had steadily declined from 389 to 166, further fell last week to 100, and were no less than 155 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. This result may be attributed to the fact that, since July 20, the mean temperature has been, generally, below the average. The death of a wine-porter in Albert-street, Haggerston West, on Aug. 26, was referred to "choleraic diarrhoea, thirty-six hours."

Different forms of violence caused 58 deaths; 43 were the result of negligence or accident, including 19 from fractures and contusions, 15 from drowning, and 10 from suffocation. Three of the deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets; from this class of accident 45 cases of injury and maiming came under the notice of the metropolitan and City police during the seven days ending the 30th inst. The death of a child, aged nine years, at Clapham, on Aug. 25, was referred to "sunstroke." Six cases of suicide, one of infanticide, and one of manslaughter were registered.

The mean temperature of the air at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, averaged 59.4 deg. last week, and was slightly below the average for the corresponding period in fifty years; the daily mean ranged from 62.6 deg. on Sunday to 55.6 deg. on Saturday. Rain was measured on four days of the week, to the aggregate amount of nearly the quarter of an inch.

The trustees of the Cholmondeley charities have made a second grant of £25 in aid of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, located at Ventnor.

The Czarewitch of Russia's magnificent state yacht was successfully launched at Hull, on Tuesday morning, in the presence of a large and fashionable company. She was named the Czarevna by Miss C. Reed. Among those present were the designer of the Czarevna, Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P. for Pembroke; and Captain Ragonby, commander of the Czarevna. The yacht is completely rigged, and starts for Russia to-day (Saturday).

The half-yearly meeting of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Provident Society, for the relief of those employed on the line when suffering from accident or illness or disabled by old age, was held on Saturday last. Mr. E. Tringmar, chairman of the committee of management, presided. The report and statement of accounts submitted showed that during the half year the expenses had exceeded the members' contributions by £348, and this was attributed to an excess of sickness and accidents during the half year. The total receipts, including donations and subscriptions, had been £2523, and the expenses £2611. The report was adopted after some discussion. The society at present numbers 3185 members.

RESPECTABILITY.

"Let us be respectable or die: let us count it a deadly sin not to conform to the thousand-and-one conventionalities which obtain in 'good society:' let us rather rob, murder, lie, or cheat (undetected) than omit to return a call or to go to church, than wear a shabby coat or a turned dress: let our golden rule ever be to do to our neighbours as our neighbours do to us,—to give a dinner for a dinner, a bow for a bow, a cut for a cut."

This is the "seamy side" of English respectability, as it has been abundantly exposed by Thackeray and his numerous imitators; has formed the text of manifold discourses by Henri Taine and his spiritual compatriots on "the lilies and languors of virtue," and their inferiority, from an artistic point of view, to "the roses and raptures of vice;" and, we need hardly say, has been trampled under foot with utter scorn by the "fleshly school" of poetry and fiction flourishing at the present day; and it really seems to us possible that enough has been said against it—that it is almost time to inquire whether there is nothing worthy of respect in respectability.

Respectability, taken as the opposite of Bohemianism, may be defined as the stricter observance of certain good practices, such as the punctual payment of debts and the adherence to numerous conventionalities which are set at naught by the "friends of Bohemia." It is this latter quality which so greatly moves the scorn of the advocates of "freedom;" but surely to disregard a conventional rule, simply because it is conventional, is absurd. All rules have had a reason for their origin, and before we discard them we ought to discover—first, whether that reason was a good one in the beginning; and, secondly, whether it has by lapse of time lost its virtue; though even if it have, supposing it still to be perfectly harmless, there may be no reason why we should not agree with our neighbours in observing it.

It is the duty of everyone to try to gain money and a good position in the world—his duty to himself, to his family, to the world. Higher duties may very frequently compel a man to sacrifice this one, even to court poverty and contempt, but, however numerous the exceptions may be, the rule is still the same; and if these good things can be won more easily for ourselves and our children by wearing a black coat instead of a grey one, or by dining twice a year with worthy people who have in a surpassing degree the gift of boredom, it is at least as well so to dress and dine; and it is most certainly nothing to boast of if one prefers one's own comfort to whatever may be gained by these trivial sacrifices. Care not to offend unnecessarily the opinions of others need not be hypocrisy.

Need I, even in passing, say that the slightest hypocrisy or humbug is utterly unjustifiable and wrong? If you know a man to be a swindler, don't make a pretence of friendship with him. If you don't believe in going to church, don't go. But to wear a dirty old coat in the street because it is comfortable and you "don't care what people say;" to smoke in every room in the house, not to care the proverbial two pence about the state of your furniture and "belongings," can surely only be considered rather foolish and extremely lazy; and, though many of the cleverest and best men one knows are wont to indulge themselves in these particulars, one cannot think them any the cleverer or better on that account. As for women who are "eccentric"—wear their hair now in particular and their dresses palpably in want of repair and of fashions even to the masculine eye preposterously out of date—surely no man who knows a single English maiden, trim and bright and delicately fragrant, or a single English wife, orderly, neat, and in all things "a lady,"—surely not even a poet or artist the most pre-Raphaelite who has seen such women can speak with patience of the untidy eccentricity which too often characterises the *Bohémienne*.

Of course, the essence of Bohemianism is supposed to be liberty; but it is a question whether the typical Bohemian has a correct or even definite idea of what liberty is. It is true that liberty is the most beautiful of all things; but it is not true that liberty is license—is bound by no laws, by no customs; nor that either the highest beauty or the highest strength is to be found in the defiance of law. And there is no surer sign of weakness than the craving for outward originality and freedom from laws hitherto recognised—for that mere novelty of form which is only striven after by those who have nothing truly new demanding utterance; the really strong man—he who has something to teach the world, whether in poetry, or science, or any art—finds that the manner of his speech, like its matter, is fresh and individual, no mere copy of another's style.

No doubt many old laws, many customs which have become fossilised, are purely absurd; but the result of disobedience to all custom would be far more ridiculous. It is a custom of the present day for men to wear "chimney-pot" hats, black coats, and trousers; and that these do not form the most picturesque of costumes is proved by the difficulty of obtaining a decent statue of a man in modern dress; nor will anyone pretend that they are particularly comfortable. But carry the Bohemian principle to its logical extreme: let every man wear what seems to him the easiest and most graceful costume: give to one the ruff and trunk-hose of Elizabeth; to another the periwig and knee-breeches of Anne; to a third, if he chose, the extremely airy costume of the ancient Scandinavians—and, artistic and beautiful as each dress might be in itself, the total result would be the wildest incongruity and absurdity; while a single step further, the mingling of various periods in one man's costume—the long-toed shoes of Richard II. with an Elizabethan ruff, a Georgian tie-wig with a shooting-jacket of the present day—which perfect freedom would permit, lands us at once in the realms of modern vulgar burlesque.

And, on the other hand, in matters of higher art the strictest observance of law is compatible with perfect liberty; even the observance of rules one has been drilled into with long and painful care does not fetter the full expression of the artist's soul. The great singer, soaring above all thought of crotchet and quaver, sharp and flat, pouring out a passionate and uncontrollable flood of melody, needs not to hurry or drag the tempo of a single bar of Beethoven's music—feels no desire to do so, forgets in its perfect execution all the mechanism of song, while producing an effect of wild, natural joy or agony far beyond the power of any "free" and untutored singer.

So in all things. Society needs its rules, its customs, its drill, as much as art: though in both obedience to law may become servility—a good thing overdone may grow harmful.

And respectability, in so far as it consists in paying one's debts and keeping oneself and one's house "neat and clean," is unquestionably a good thing; when it degenerates, as no doubt it too often does, into hypocrisy and sham, as unquestionably a bad one. Of the many indifferent conventionalities which do no particular harm and no particular good, it may be said that if you are a struggling man, poor, and with not too many friends, or if you are of the class generally considered Bohemian—say an actor or an artist—it is as well to observe them, as it may improve the position of yourself or your class; while if you are rich and of "undeniable" position and reputation, you may do some good by breaking them and showing that respectability, like religion, is not in its essence a mere matter of forms.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

The plébiscite resolved upon at the mass meeting of the Fife and Clackmannan miners on Thursday week, despite the sensible advice tendered by Mr. Macdonald, M.P., resulted in a majority of 500 against accepting the masters' terms; but it is noticeable that the majority has since the last vote dwindled more than a half. The lock-out came into operation on Saturday, and upwards of 6000 men are idle.

The West Yorkshire coal-owners have given notice of a further reduction of wages to the extent of 20 per cent, to commence on Sept. 17. A reduction of 12½ per cent was agreed to about three months ago.

On Monday the representatives of all the South Lancashire districts declined to accept the reduction proposed by the masters, asked for a board of arbitration, and appealed to the executive of the association.

The miners of North Staffordshire have decided to secede from the Amalgamation Association.

A great meeting of delegates, representing nearly 50,000 steam and house coal colliers, was held at Merthyr Tydvil on Monday, at which, by a majority of nearly 26,000, it was resolved to accept the terms offered by the employers—namely, a 10 per cent reduction, to continue in force for four months; but a proviso was attached to the effect that it must be on the understanding that a board of conciliation should be formed similar to those already existing in the north of England and Staffordshire. The house-coal collieries of Monmouthshire were not represented at the meeting, and it is understood that they refuse to accept the drop.

The strike of colliers at the Mold-Argoed colliery has terminated by the men accepting the company's terms of a reduction of 10 per cent in wages, and the men have resumed work.

The Dowlais ironworkers have reconsidered the resolution at which they recently arrived to secede from the ranks of the National Association and form an independent Welsh union. They have given notice that they are desirous of rejoining the National Union.

The executive council of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union met on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Arch, but refused to communicate the business transacted to the reporters, as heretofore. The secretary stated that they would communicate what they thought proper to the press.

The Right Hon. the Speaker, in addressing his men at Glynde harvest-home, near Lewes, last Saturday, congratulated them that the agitation which had been rife among persons engaged in farming operations elsewhere had not reached them. He trusted that, should any unfortunate difficulties arise, the masters and the men would have the good sense to come to terms. He said he did not condemn unions altogether, if their sole purpose was to increase the wages and better the condition of those who joined them. Some were formed on a good basis, and others on rules totally opposed to public policy, and highly injurious to society generally. In the recent contest the farmers formed themselves into a society, and bound themselves not to employ any man who belonged to the union. He believed such a course to be both harsh and unwise, and one which he could not think of adopting. The best course in case of dispute he believed to be mutual arbitration, and no employer should require to know whether his men belonged to the union or not. The right hon. gentleman expressed himself still in the hope of seeing the day arrive when labour would be in part recompensed by payment direct from the profits of capital. He had made a proposition to this effect, but none of his men had taken advantage of his offer; had they done so, the profits would have been greater than the interest given in savings banks. He yet hoped some would fall in with his proposition.

A society has been formed in Bristol, called the "National Union of Working Women," whose objects are to improve the general condition of working women, by increasing their wages and lessening their hours of labour; to form districts and branches, so that a deficiency of labour in one place may be supplied from a surplus in another; to exercise a supervision over any acts which may injuriously affect the employment of women, and to oppose any legislation having the same tendency; and to create a benefit fund for the assistance of members.

The agent-general of Canada having, on behalf of his Government, sanctioned the dispatch of another company of farm-labourers and their families, the National Agricultural Labourers' Union has arranged for a number of its members to sail on the 16th in the ship Texas, of the Dominion Line. The party will go out under the care of Mr. Hilliard, one of the officers of the union, and it is anticipated it will be a very large one.

THE CHALLENGER.

The *Western Morning News* has received from its correspondent on board the scientific exploration ship Challenger a description of the stormy and protracted voyage to New Zealand.

One main object was to take careful soundings between Sydney and Wellington, with the view to the laying a telegraph cable, respecting which the Australian and New Zealand Governments have long been negotiating. The result of the investigation was most satisfactory, and it is expected that on this information New Zealand will be telegraphically connected with Europe next summer. The bottom was sand and mud, gradually shelving to a depth of 2600 fathoms, at which it remained very even for a long distance. At this point the soundings commenced getting less. Two days after this 1100 fathoms was recorded, the temperature being 36 deg. These indications of shallower water were not without cause, for on the second day they came unexpectedly into 400, 350, and at last only 275 fathoms. This was about 200 miles from land. During very heavy weather in this locality, Edward Winton, A.B., who was standing in the chains heaving the lead, was washed overboard by the heavy sea. He was not missed for some minutes after, when the engines were stopped, and the vessel immediately rounded to, but no traces of him could be found.

The future movements of the Challenger have now been arranged, and are thus stated:—"At Wellington we remain till July 6, then proceed along the east coast, probably calling at Auckland for a few days, after which a course will be shaped to Tongatabu (Friendly Islands), and thence to Kantavu (Fiji Islands), where a supply of coal will be taken on board prior to leaving for New Guinea. Here a complete series of explorations and soundings will be made, and it is expected that the dredge and trawl will bring even greater wonders of marine life to the surface than have yet been secured, while the question of coral reefs and their history will have special attention. After cruising about Polynesia generally for some time we expect to reach Hong-Kong early in November, where probably a month will be spent in coaling, provisioning, and refitting."

On Tuesday morning the new line of railway from Halifax to Ovenden, which is part of a line from Halifax to Bradford, was opened for goods traffic. The line (which was begun ten years ago) will be worked by the Lancashire and Yorkshire and Great Northern Companies jointly.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual rifle competition of the London Rifle Brigade for prizes, amounting to about £400, took place last week. The meeting was resumed on Monday morning, when the simultaneous competition at the ranges at which the final stage of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon is always shot was begun. Sergeant Poulter was declared the winner of the first prize, with the splendid score of seventy points, the highest possible score being eighty-four at the three ranges. He fired with a Mifflord rifle. Increased interest was imparted to the proceedings on Tuesday by the skirmishing competitions for the prizes given by the Broad-street Ward of the City of London and the Worshipful Companies of Ironmongers and Carpenters. The following are the results of the contest for the second stage of the aggregates:—Private Howkins takes the Company of Mercers' prize, and the silver medal of his company; Private Gardner, the Merchant Taylors' Company prize of 15 gs.; Private Hamerton, the Drapers' Company prize and the silver medal; Private Young, the Fishmongers' Company prize of 10 gs. and the silver medal; Private Saw, the Vintners' Company prize of 10 gs.; Private Marsh, the Skinners' Company prize and the silver medal; Private Hays, the Butchers' Company prize of 10 gs.; Private Bagnall, the Saddlers' Company prize; Quartermaster-Sergeant Stuckey the brigade prize of 8 gs.; Private Smith, the brigade prize of 7 gs. The shooting began at ten o'clock for the skirmishing contests and for No. 3 competition. In the first skirmishing contest the prizes offered were a handsome silver cup, value 20 gs., given by the Broad-street Ward; a cup, value £5, by the Carpenters' Company; and a third prize formed from the entrance-fees. In the first skirmishing contest the highest score was made by Sergeant Kitchingman; and in the second by Colour-Sergeant Preston and Sergeant Smallman, nine hits each.—The competition on Wednesday was held at the longest ranges—seven rounds at each—and produced thirty-three competitors, most of them excellent shots. Three prizes were offered—one of 8 gs., presented by Major Haywood; one of 4 gs., by Captain Ewens, Adjutant of the brigade; and one formed from the entrance-fees. The first prize was won by Private Bullimore, the second by Corporal Wrightson, and the third by Private Watts. The challenge cup, value 21 gs., given by the Broad-street Ward, shot for with the snider in skirmishing regulations, each competitor firing as many rounds as possible in five minutes at each of the ranges of 400, 350, 300, 250, and 200 yards, was won by Sergeant Kitchingman. Sergeant Smallman took the second prize, a cup, value £5, presented by the Company of Carpenters; and Private Haines the third prize, formed from the entrance-fees. The Cripple-gate Ward challenge trophy, a handsome piece of plate of the value of 100 gs., and 10 gs. in money, was won, after a close and exciting contest, by Private S. S. Young. Wednesday's shooting was brought to a close with No. 10 competition, for a challenge cup, value £21, given by the Company of Grocers, with a prize of 5 gs. added; 2 gs. by the brigade, for the second prize, and 4 gs. from the entrance-fees for third prize. Eighty-four members competed, who fired seven rounds at 500 yards. The cup, which must be won twice before it becomes the property of the winner, was, on this occasion, won by Private Watts. Quartermaster-Sergeant Stuckey, Private Bagnall, Captain Sir Hector Hay, Private P. Smith, and Private Runtz tied for the next two prizes.—On Thursday the firing was begun at ten o'clock for the rapid firing prizes—two prizes, value 17 guineas, presented by Messrs. Silver and Co., and a third formed from the entrance-fees. At a quarter past one o'clock the volley-firing contest began, and, like the rapid firing, was continued till dusk. In the rapid-firing contest the first prize was won by Private Bagnall, with eighteen hits, consisting of ten bulls'-eyes and eight outers.—The contest was brought to a close yesterday week with the gold medal competition. After a close contest the much-coveted prize was won by Private W. S. Smith.

The first annual competition of the newly-formed association of the City of London Engineers was held, last Saturday, at the City rifle-ranges, Rainham, Essex. Notwithstanding the weather was at times very unfavourable, good shooting was made; Sapper T. Felton taking the first prize, Sapper G. A. Jackson the second prize, and Sapper G. Jeffreys the third prize. The other winners of prizes were—Sergeant Watkin, Corporal R. Natt, Sergeant H. S. Clarke, Sergeant W. Hirst, Corporal T. Johnson, Sergeant W. Kennett, Sergeant-Major T. Jordan, Corporal F. W. Lister, Corporal R. Swinnerton, Sergeant R. G. Woodward, Battalion Sergeant-Major Hill, Sergeant J. Kennett, Quartermaster-Sergeant Peek, Bandmaster T. Raynor, and Sapper J. Main. The annual regimental prize-meeting of the corps is fixed for the 26th inst.

The annual rifle contest of the M. (Captain Hancock's) company of the 3rd City of London was held on Saturday at the City rifle-ranges, Rainham, Essex. The winners were Messrs. Rattay, Dyson, Riley, Peters, Mayhew, Pritchard, Longley, Gearing, Blyth, Mayor, White, and Holmes.—The H. (Captain Jephson's) company of the same regiment also competed for a series of prizes at Rainham on Saturday; and during the day a large number of members of the corps and of the 2nd City of London were engaged at the targets fulfilling the Government requirements of ball practice. The annual prize-meeting of the 2nd is fixed for the 7th and 12th inst.

An interesting rifle contest came off at the Government ranges on Wormwood-scrubbs yesterday week between twelve sergeants of the second battalion Scots Fusilier Guards and a similar number of sergeants of the 3rd City of London. The regulars were the winners. On the former occasion the volunteers won easily, but this time the Fusiliers brought a team to the ground which held its own throughout the match. After the contest the competitors dined together at the Rifle Pavilion Hotel.

The ancient silver challenge cup, value thirty guineas, originally shot for by the archers of old, and presented to the Queen's (Westminster) by Mr. Lambert, was competed for by the regiment, last Saturday, at Wormwood scrubbs. The two half battalions were represented by fifteen men on each side, and the left wing were the winners with 713 points, the score of the right wing being only 629. The highest score (71) was made by Private O. F. Moore, who receives a silver-mounted horn, presented by Mr. Lambert. The cup having now been won twice in succession by the left wing of the regiment, next year it will be competed for by the various companies composing the left half battalion.

On Monday morning the shooting for the championship of Middlesex was opened at the Queen's ranges, Wormwood-scrubbs. Many of the competitors were well-known riflemen who had gained honours at Wimbledon, including one Queen's-prize winner and not a few Queen's-badged men. The prizes offered were the gold, silver, and bronze badges, and twenty-two money prizes. The results were declared as follow:—Winner of the gold champion badge, Private Mundell, Queen's; winner of the silver champion badge, Private Hinde, Queen's. Major Radcliffe, 39th Middlesex, and Colour-Sergeant Taylor, 20th Middlesex, tied for the bronze badge. Winners of money

prizes: Colonel Rimington, 2nd City of London; Private Hinde, Queen's; Colour-Sergeant Taylor, 20th Middlesex; Sergeant Gilden, 18th Middlesex; Sergeant Hancock, 36th Middlesex; Lieutenant H. Bird, South Middlesex; and Private Wyatt, London Rifle Brigade. The other winners were:—Private Pavey, 36th Middlesex; Sergeant Lightfoot, 16th Middlesex; Private Joy, 38th Middlesex; Private Flemons, Tower Hamlets; Corporal Boyes, 1st Surrey; Private Heath, 36th Middlesex; Private Salter, 26th Kent; Sergeant Wright, Civil Service; Private Lowe, Queen's; Private Groom, Queen's; Private Hayter, South Middlesex; Private Mundell, Queen's; Private Wilson, Queen's; Private Boarder, 18th Middlesex; Private Heathcote, 36th Middlesex; Private Lacey and Sergeant Munn, London Rifle Brigade.

The gentlemen engaged at the Euston stations who form a strong company of the 20th Middlesex, held their annual prize meeting at the Stanmore range yesterday week. The highest scores in the first series were made by Sergeant R. C. Baker, Captain Partington, Corporal Morgan, Corporal Maffey, and Sergeant S. Greaves; in the second series by Private G. Harding and Colour-Sergeant G. Harbert. The consolation prizes for those who have never won a prize were obtained by Corporal Wright and Private Kilby.

The annual inspection of the 5th Essex was held, last Saturday, at Stratford. The battalion, which had been encamped during the previous week, mustered at 5.30 p.m., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Birt, to the number of 533, out of a total strength of 647. Colonel Bray, the inspecting officer, was much pleased with the appearance of the battalion and the way in which the movements had been performed. The whole of the officers who had gone up for examination would receive their certificates.

A friendly match between the 93rd Highlanders, stationed at Woolwich, and the 10th Surrey took place, on Monday, at the range at Plumstead, which resulted in a victory for the volunteers by 58 points.

The fourteenth annual county prize-shooting meeting of the Wiltshire volunteers was held at Laverstock, near Salisbury, last week, under the auspices of the County Association, of which the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Under-Secretary of State for War, is president. The prizes competed for were the gifts of the noblemen and gentlemen of Wiltshire, the total value of them being about £300, including a 20-guinea piece of plate presented by Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor for competition among the officers. The principal prize was the challenge cup, with a piece of plate of the value of £20, presented by the Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury, together with the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association and the privilege of competing for the Prince of Wales's prize next year at Wimbledon. The winner was Mr. Ford. The officers' prizes were taken as follow:—A piece of plate of the value of 20 gs., given by Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, with the challenge vase, to be held for one year, presented by the late Mr. T. H. A. Poynder, by Lieut. Wakeman, 10th Wilts; a prize of 10 gs., by Lieut. Hodding, 1st Wilts; a prize of 7 gs., by Lieut. Kelsey, 1st Wilts; and a prize of 5 gs., by Lieut. Allen, 5th Wilts; the whole presented by Captain T. Watson Taylor, 7th Wilts. The highest score for Mr. W. H. Poynder's £25 prize was made by Private T. Sargeant, 10th Wilts; the second best being Sergeant Davis, 7th Wilts, who obtained the Marquis of Lansdowne's 10-guinea prize. The best aggregate score in Class A was made by Private Glass, 10th Wilts, prize 10 gs. In Class B, prize 10 gs., presented by the Right Hon. T. H. S. Estcourt, was won by Private Livermore, 3rd Wilts.

A match was shot off at Altcar, yesterday week, between thirty men belonging to the Queen's (Edinburgh) and a similar number of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Cheshire. The scores, considering that the light was dazzling, were good. The Scotsmen were the victors, making a score of 1739, against 1718 attained by the Cheshire men. This was the return match, the northern men having been successful both times.

THE RELATIVE HEALTHFULNESS OF OCCUPATIONS IN SCOTLAND.

The reports of the Scotch Census differs in several important particulars from that of England, and on certain heads its information is more complete; but the main feature on which the Scotch statisticians pride themselves in their returns is that they are able to show with some approximation to truth the relative healthfulness of certain occupations by constructing tables which give the number of male and female children in the families of persons engaged in all forms of labour. The report assumes that an undue proportion of females to males in the offspring is a proof of low vital power caused by the unhealthy character of the daily work of the parents, and, basing its conclusion on these premises, it assumes that all occupations which show a proportion of less than 103 male to 100 female children are neither favourable to health nor to the development of the human frame, and as a natural consequence that with persons so employed the smaller proportion of male children is a proof of an unhealthy mode of life. The calculations thus made show, as might have been anticipated, that the least healthful occupations are those of workers in chemicals, where the proportion of male to every hundred female children falls as low as eighty-five. Then come in a gradually ascending scale the carriers on canals, rivers, and seas, workers in silk, carriers on railways, workers in cotton, workers in animal substances, cutlers, woolworkers, brewers, general and local Government officials, and, in short, all whose employment is largely of an indoor character, and is carried forward in a vitiated atmosphere. The professional class maintains an equilibrium, there being one hundred male to one hundred female children; but those persons whose life is exclusively passed out of doors rise to a very high average, reaching in the case of the road labourers and navvies to 117 male to every hundred female children. The statistics are justly described as unique. Almost equally interesting are the tables showing the relative contributions of the various classes of workers to the paupers of the land. From these it appears that domestic servants furnish the largest number of persons supported at the public expense—viz., 15 per cent of the total paupers; the agriculturists furnish 14 per cent; the general labourers 8 per cent; and the whole of the factory hands, including the workers, 15 per cent. An additional table relating to married women shows that 84 per cent are engaged in domestic duties, the remaining 16 per cent following their husbands' occupations.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

On Monday was opened, at Boscombe, a picturesque suburb of Bournemouth, the Spa Hotel, built at a cost of £11,000.

There was a great assembly, attended by about 10,000 people, at Cappamore, on Sunday, to celebrate the reconciliation of the local factions, which had been brought about by the Oblate priests. Persons whose relatives had been murdered or injured shook hands with their former enemies in the chapel, and it is believed that the discord that had so long prevailed in the district has been put an end to.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

An unusually large number of cases of saving life has recently been brought under the notice of the Royal Humane Society.

The silver medallion has been unanimously voted to Captain Charles Lacon Harvey, of the 71st Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the South of Ireland, for saving, on the night of the 4th ult., Mrs. Thompson and her baby, who accidentally fell into the river Lee at Cork. It was very dark at the time of the accident, but on hearing the cry of distress Captain Harvey merely took off his sword and plunged into the river. After considerable exertion he succeeded in finding the child, which he took to her Majesty's ship Tamar. He then returned in search of the mother, whose position had become very perilous, and, amid the cheers of all who had witnessed the gallant act, he landed her also in safety, though not without great difficulty, on board the same vessel.

The bronze clasp of the society (the recipients having each previously received the bronze medal for saving life) was voted to Robert Pritchard, for saving Frederick P. Banting, who fell into seven fathoms of water from the landing-stage at Holyhead; also to Sergeant James Potter, drill instructor of the 17th Suffolk (Lowestoft) Rifles, for saving John Allsopp, who sank while bathing in the sea; and to Samuel Channon, for saving Sidney Richards, who sank while bathing in the river Taw, at Barnstaple.

The bronze medallion was awarded to Sub-Lieutenant M. O'Callaghan and George Horn, of her Majesty's ship Alacrity, and to James Proctor, for saving William Cuthbertson, James Arnold, and John Ledner, who were capsized from a boat at Vité Leon, where sharks are known to abound; to Walter Pond, a boy of fourteen, for saving Arthur Dix, who sank while bathing at Norwich; to John S. Humphrey, for saving James Trick, who was in danger of drowning in about 10 ft. of water at Portishead; to Leonard Jelly and William Johnston, privates in the 28th Regiment, for saving Lance-Corporal David Ray, of the same regiment, who fell off the rock into the sea at Fort Riscasoli, Malta; to Hugh M'Gregor, a boy of twelve, for saving Donald Brown, who fell into the River Murray, Victoria, Australia, in 20 ft. of water; to the Rev. John Davis, for saving J. Shanahan, who fell from a river steamer into the Thames at Temple Pier; and to Hugh Veitch, a private of the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders, for saving John Laurie and John M'Donald, who fell into the Tay, at Perth, in 14 ft. of water.

Testimonials inscribed on vellum and on parchment, recording the services rendered and the thanks of the society, were also awarded to William Palethorpe, for saving Hannah Denham, who attempted suicide in the river Leen, Radford; to Joseph Poultney and W. Curtin, for saving Catherine Lee, who was in danger of drowning in 14 ft. of water in the river Blackwater, Fermoy; to Isaac Evans, for saving William Lewis, who sank while bathing in the canal at Newport, Monmouthshire; to John B. Pritchard, for saving Owen Hughes, whose boat was capsized in 9 ft. of water in Carnarvon harbour, a strong ebb tide running at the time; to Charles Hibbs, for trying to save Thomas Derham, who sank while bathing at Grange-on-Sands, Lancaster; to Thomas Sutherland, for saving Charles D. Edwards, who was in danger of drowning at the Mill Baths, Leamington; to Edmund J. Julian, for saving John Bullman, who was knocked overboard into 30 ft. of water at Queenstown; to Michael Reilly, for saving Michael M'Cormac, who fell into 20 ft. of water at Drogheda; to William Lee, for saving Mary A. Duffey, who fell into the river Athlone; to Albert Winspear, for saving James Swann, who sank while bathing in the river Ouse, at York; to Arthur Milner, for saving Edward Selby, who sank in 15 ft. of water while bathing in the river Derwent; to John Russell, for saving James Hutchinson, who sank while bathing at Derby; to Henry Reed, for saving Samuel Butler, who fell into the river Thames at Woolwich; to Windham Cutler, for saving his brother, who fell into the river Stour at Marnhull, Dorset, in 14 ft. of water; to John H. Brookshaw, for saving Corporal George Tupper, of the second battalion of the 11th Regiment, who fell into 15 ft. of water at Devonport; to John Heppell, for saving Ann Purvis, who fell into 20 ft. of water at Gateshead; to Edward Morgan, for saving George Dandy, who was carried out by the tide while bathing at Great Yarmouth; to Henry C. Fogg, for saving Emma Comber, who fell into the river Thames at Barnes; to Thomas M'Loughlin, for saving R. M'Carthy, who fell into 20 ft. of water at London-derry; to John Jones, for saving William Roberts, who sank while bathing at Bangor; to Thomas Perry, for trying to save Joseph Green, who committed suicide by jumping into the reservoir at Levenshulme; to Captain E. H. Moore, of the Royal Marine Artillery, for saving Walter Grey, who sank in 12 ft. of water while bathing in the sea at Portsmouth; to Michael Riley, for saving William Ashford, who fell overboard in 18 ft. of water at Ilfracombe; to Lieutenant A. S. Hamilton, R.N., Denis M'Carthy, and J. C. Williams, all of her Majesty's ship London, for trying to save J. C. O'Callaghan, who fell overboard at sea off Falmouth; to Florence E. Isemonger, aged fourteen, for saving Mary Kite, who sank in 6 ft. of water while bathing at Guernsey; to Allan O. Ward, for saving a child who fell into the river Thames at Blackfriars Bridge; to George Kimpton, a boy of fifteen, for saving James Caird, who sank while bathing in the Surrey Canal, at Peckham; to Henry Ball and William Cooper, for trying, but without success, to save Henri Roach, who sank in 10 ft. of water while bathing at Leamington; to Francis Treacey, sub-constable of the Royal Irish Constabulary, for saving a woman and child who fell into the Milford canal; and to W. J. Chignell, for saving a boy, who fell from the pier at Southend into 10 ft. of water.

Pecuniary rewards of various amounts were given to John Cronin and R. Hemmings, for saving F. W. Parker, who sank while bathing in the river Thames at Southwark; to Thomas Hawkins, for saving William Williamson, who sank while bathing in 12 ft. of water at Kingston, Surrey; to Samuel Strawn, for saving Alfred Flood, who sank in 12 ft. of water while bathing at Gillingham, Kent; to Edwin H. B. Draper, for saving F. C. Adams, who was in danger of drowning while bathing in the river Medway; to Edwin Brown, for saving C. H. Bornor, who fell into the Regent's Canal at Hackney; to James Upfold, for saving Allen Taverner, who fell into 6 ft. of water at Guildford; to William Nash, for saving Emma Dolittle, who attempted suicide by jumping into the Thames at Waterloo Bridge; to Henry Simpson, for saving S. Richardson, who fell into the river Thames at Westminster; to Richard Silvester, for saving Alfred Slaughter, who attempted suicide by jumping into the river Thames at Millbank; to Christopher Brockwell, for saving Sarah Harding, who also attempted suicide by jumping into the river Thames at Horselydown; to James J. Levett, for saving H. C. Tomlinson, who fell into the Thames in 14 ft. of water at Pimlico pier; and to William Leonard, for saving James Wilson, who also fell into the Thames in 10 ft. of water at Bermondsey-wall.

For the first three Sundays of the present month the lists of persons liable to serve as jurors will be placed on the church doors. Exemption can be claimed from sixty years of age, and, unless made, the parties must attend when summoned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR WILLIAM PERRY.

Sir William Perry, late her Majesty's Consul-General at Venice, died in that city on the 24th ult. He was born in 1801, the eldest son of the late Mr. James Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*; and married, in 1830, Geraldine, daughter of the late Hon. Gerald de Courcy, and sister of the present Lord Kingsale, by whom he leaves one son, Gerald Raoul Perry, her Majesty's Consul at the Ile de Réunion, and one daughter, Ida, married to Don José de Hurtado. Sir William, who was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1822, was appointed Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1835; Consul at Panama, 1841; and Consul-General at Venice, 1860. On the abolition of the last-named office, in 1872, he received the honour of knighthood. Sir William's younger brother is the present Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, late M.P. for Devonport.

MR. J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

Mr. John H. Foley, R.A., the great sculptor, died on the 27th ult. He was born in Dublin, in 1818, and at an early age displayed, at the schools of the Royal Dublin Society, that genius which afterwards placed him in the front rank of his profession. From Dublin he proceeded, in 1834, to the Royal Academy, London, and at the exhibition of 1839 contributed two studies—"The Death of Abel" and a figure, "Innocence." These were followed by his exquisite group, "Ino and Bacchus," "The Houseless Wanderer," "A Youth at a Stream," "Death of Lear," "Prospero and Miranda," &c. He was then engaged, being successful in competition, to undertake "Hampden" and "Selden" for the New Palace at Westminster. In 1851 he exhibited "The Mother," and in 1854 "Egeria," now in the Mansion House, London; in 1856 he produced "Lord Hardinge and Charger," for Calcutta, one of the finest works of modern times; and in 1858 he modelled "Caractacus," for the Mansion House. Amongst his numerous statues may be mentioned "Sir Charles Barry," for Westminster; "Lord Herbert," War Office; "Father Mathew," Cork; "Sir Henry Marsh" and "Sir Dominic Corrigan," Dublin; "Lord Elphinstone," Bombay; and "Sir James Outram." Mr. Foley was also selected by her Majesty to execute the representation of the Prince Consort for the national memorial in Hyde Park, and also for the group of five figures emblematic of "Asia." In his own native city the "Goldsmith" and "Burke" of Foley, appropriately placed in front of old Trinity College, prove proudly and lastingly that the genius of Ireland, whether in poetry or eloquence, in writing or sculpture, is immortal. Mr. Foley's remains have been interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. We intend to give a portrait of the deceased sculptor next week.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS AT BRISTOL.

The labours of the Endowed Schools Commissioners at Bristol have resulted in the approval, after considerable discussion and alteration, of two more schemes affecting the wealthy foundations of the Grammar School, and of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital and the Red Maids' School. These schemes have received the assent of the trustees of the municipal charities, and deal with an aggregate income of nearly £14,300. As soon as practicable, new buildings will be erected for a grammar school for 400 boys, with a hostel to receive fifty boarders and residences for the masters. The school will be open to boys from eight to eighteen years of age, a register being kept in the usual manner of applicants for admission. The course of instruction will be of the highest grade, at a tuition fee of from £8 to £12 a year, boarders paying not more than £50 a year in addition. A sum of £200 is to be annually appropriated for four exhibitions, each of £50 value, and tenable for four years at any University in the United Kingdom. The exhibitions known as "Sanders's" and "Riddle's" will also be conferred on scholars in this school. The total average income is estimated at nearly £1800 a year. The governing body will consist of the municipal trustees and of six others, to hold office for six years, to be appointed as follows:—Two by the Bristol School Board, two by the Town Council, one by the masters (permanent) of the school, and one by the permanent staff of the Red Maids' School, Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, and the day schools attached to these respectively. These persons will also be constituted the governors of the school, to be managed under the second of the schemes above mentioned.

It is intended that the revenues of the Hospital and Maids' School, which are equal to about £12,500 a year, shall be so developed as ultimately to comprise the following institutions:—Queen Elizabeth's Hospital for boys, day school for boys, Carr's day school for boys, Red Maids' School for girls, Whitson's day school, and another school for girls. Provision is made for religious instruction in all of these (subject to the ordinary conscience clause), and for the attendance of the boarders at a place of worship on Sundays. Foundation boarders, not exceeding 160 in number, will be maintained in the hospital, the remainder of the income going to the endowment of the day and Carr's day schools. The boarders will be preferentially elected as follows:—Sixty poor orphans, or children of incapacitated parents, aged from eight to ten, being natives or residents of Bristol or Congresbury, or (one boy) of Netherbury, in the county of Dorset; fifty boys, ten to twelve years of age, from the public elementary schools of Bristol; and fifty taken from other schools in the borough, as the governors may choose. The property of the Red Maids' School Trust will be devoted to maintaining, as heretofore, eighty foundation boarders, and to the establishment of a day school for girls, to be called "Whitson's Day School," on the present site of the Red Maids' School in Denmark-street. A sum of £7000 is set aside for providing the new buildings to receive these boarders, who will be preferentially elected in the same way as the boys already mentioned, though all must have been born or for three years resident within the Parliamentary borough for the time being. The day-schools will be open to girls from seven to sixteen, the fees ranging from 30s. to £3 and from £3 to £5 respectively. This scale has been adopted for the boys' school as well. Exhibitions and free education to a liberal extent will be conferred upon deserving pupils, and the governors have a power of annually awarding £50 as marriage portions to meritorious girls who have been educated in the school of the Red Maids' Trust.

Subsidiary schemes have also been drawn up, by the terms of which the municipal trustees are empowered to hold in trust for the governing body of the Grammar School a sum of £4250, part of the endowment of the city loan money charities; and a sum of £355 10s., being the accumulations of certain amounts payable out of endowments originally applicable to the redemption or relief of poor prisoners. The trustees are further to hold in trust two sums of £5000 each, part of the endowment of Mary Anne Pelloquin for doles to the poor in Bristol, on behalf of the Grammar School and of the girls' school respectively. These transfers have been made in terms of the thirtieth section of the principal Act of 1869.

On Monday the Aberdeen tramways, which have been laid on upwards of three miles of streets, were opened for traffic.

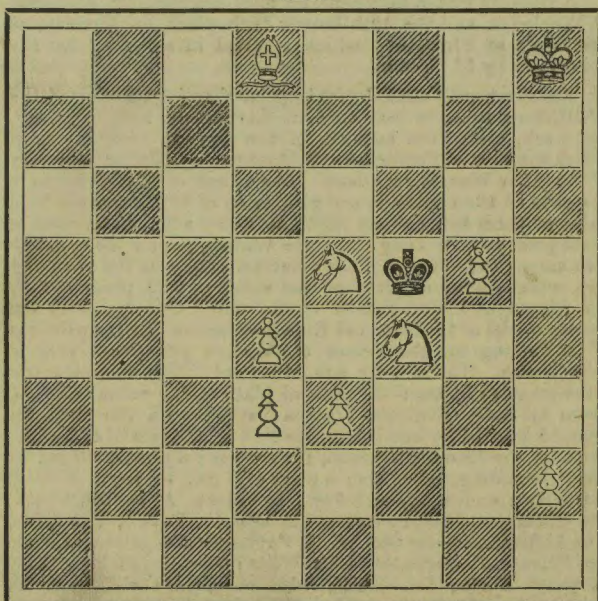
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

WATSON and J. JONES.—If White play 1. B to K 6th, or 1. B to Q 5th, Black simply answers with 1. Q to Q 6th, and there is no mate next move.
J. DE R.—How do you propose to mate if Black play 1. Q takes B?
EVISON ROSE.—In a perfect chess problem the mate must be effected in the stipulated number of moves against the best possible defence, and there should not be more than one solution.
WOWLEY.—We have not seen the periodical referred to.
RUE FOSNEY.—Thanks for your good wishes. The solution is, as usual, correct.
J. G. C.—Black's best play is unquestionably 5. Q takes K P (ch); if he retire the Queen instead, he has lost a move.
A. B. S.—Accept our best thanks for the games.
R. R.—We really cannot tell you when the Problem Committee will meet again.
W. G.—The ridiculous extent to which the new-fangled "dual mate" doctrine has been carried reminds us of the famous "dummy pawn" epidemic.
A. D. M.—We do not see how you propose to mate if Black play, 1. K to Q 4th. Look at the position again.
PROBLEM No. 1592.—Additional correct solutions received from J. G. C., Rue Fosney, Wowley, Fred R., A. J. L. Miss Jane D., T. Raynor, W. Airey, Emile F., A. Fitz R., Evison Rose, Dr. G. Thomson, W. V. G. D., Ben Rhydding, J. E. W., J. R. K., G. W. Johnson, G. D. C., C. J. Cole, Dame Tucker, M. C., and Inagh.
J. E. B., Avoon, and G. H. V.—The proposed solution appears to be satisfactory, and shall be submitted to the author.
E. H.—The solution of Problem No. 1592 given in our issue of the following week is quite correct. If you play 1. R to Q 8th, Black answers with 1. Q takes B.
PROBLEM No. 1593.—Correct solutions received from Agostino B., Mousley, Peter R., W. W. W., Calasa, Walter, J. J. H., A. Schleunier, Wee Me, Peri, W. Airey, Kalaf, Seymour T., C. J. Cole, J. G. C., Wowley, W. Weldon, and Victor Gorgias.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1593.
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K R 4th P to K B 4th* 2. R to K B 4th K takes R, or
3. B or Kt mates. 3. B or Kt mates. moves.
* 1. K to B 4th 2. R to B 6th (ch) K to B 5th
3. B mates.

PROBLEM No. 1594.
By Mr. I. O. HOWARD-TAYLOR, of Norwich.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following fine game is an excellent example of the chess powers of the late Mr. BARNES. It was played in "auld lang syne," at the Divan, Mr. Barnes's opponent being the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL, one of the strongest players of the day.—(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to Q 4th
2. B to Q B 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q R 3rd
4. P to Q R 4th Kt to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd P to Kt 3rd
6. P to K B 4th P to Kt 2nd
7. Kt to K B 3rd K Kt to K 2nd
8. Castles Castles
9. B to Q R 2nd P to Q 4th
10. P to K 5th P to K B 3rd
11. P takes P
12. Kt to K 2nd B takes P
13. P to Q B 3rd Kt to Q R 4th
14. P to Q 4th P to Q 5th
15. Kt to K Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
16. P takes P P takes P
17. B to Q 2nd Kt to Q Kt 2nd
18. Kt to K 5th Kt to Q 3rd
19. Q to Q B 2nd K Kt to B 4th
20. Kt takes Kt Kt P takes Kt
21. P to Q Kt 3rd Kt to K 5th
22. Q to K R 4th B takes Kt
23. K B P takes B Q to Q R 4th
24. B to Q Kt sq P takes P
25. Q to Q sq P to Q Kt 5th
26. P takes P Q to Q Kt 3rd
27. B takes Kt Q takes Q P (ch)
28. B to K 3rd Q takes Q
29. R takes Q (ch) K B P takes B
30. R takes R (ch) R takes R
31. B to Q B 5th R to R sq
32. R to Q Kt sq B to Q R 5th
33. K to B 2nd K to B 2nd
34. K to K 3rd K to K sq
35. K to Q 2nd K to Q 2nd
36. R to K B sq B to Q Kt 4th
37. R to B 7th (ch) K to Q B 3rd
38. K to Q B 3rd B to Q B 5th
39. R to K 7th
The end game from this point becomes extremely critical and interesting, and is conducted by both players with remarkable ingenuity.

The advance of the Pawn to K B 3rd was a noticeable feature in many of Mr. Barnes's games. He frequently adopted it on the first move in reply to 1. P to K 4th; and on one occasion played this bizarre defence successfully against Mr. Morphy.

This was almost compulsory. Had he played instead 11. Q to K sq, Black might have replied with 11. Q to Q B 2nd.
An odd-looking, but by no means a bad, move.

14. P to Q 4th P to Q 5th
15. Kt to K Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
16. P takes P P takes P
17. B to Q 2nd Kt to Q Kt 2nd
18. Kt to K 5th Kt to Q 3rd
19. Q to Q B 2nd K Kt to B 4th
20. Kt takes Kt Kt P takes Kt
21. P to Q Kt 3rd Kt to K 5th
22. Q to K R 4th B takes Kt
23. K B P takes B Q to Q R 4th
24. B to Q Kt sq P takes P
25. Q to Q sq P to Q Kt 5th

26. P takes P Q to Q Kt 3rd
27. B takes Kt Q takes Q P (ch)
28. B to K 3rd Q takes Q
29. R takes Q (ch) K B P takes B
30. R takes R (ch) R takes R
31. B to Q B 5th R to R sq
32. R to Q Kt sq B to Q R 5th
33. K to B 2nd K to B 2nd
34. K to K 3rd K to K sq
35. K to Q 2nd K to Q 2nd
36. R to K B sq B to Q Kt 4th
37. R to B 7th (ch) K to Q B 3rd
38. K to Q B 3rd B to Q B 5th
39. R to K 7th

A masterly resource. If the Queen be taken Black retakes with Pawn, discovering check, and then makes a second Queen.
51. P to Q Kt 6th P "Queens"
52. P to Kt 7th P to K B 5th (ch)
53. R to K 5th
The only reply.
54. Q takes R (ch) Q takes Q (ch)
55. K takes Q R to K 7th (ch)
56. K to B 4th R to K sq
57. B to Q 6th P to Q 5th
58. P "Queens"
We have rarely come across a more picturesque end-game. Each side has already made a couple of Queens, and now Black just wins by the "skin of his teeth," thanks to his extra Pawn, which will speedily be converted into a third Queen.

58. R takes Q
59. B takes R
and wins.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROVINCIAL CHALLENGE CUP.—The match between the Revs. J. Owen and A. B. Skipworth for the possession of the Provincial Challenge Cup was resumed at Leamington on the 25th of last month, and brought to a conclusion on the following day, the final score being—Rev. J. Owen, 4; Rev. A. B. Skipworth, 2; Drawn, 0. Should Mr. Owen continue to hold the cup until Oct. 27 next, it will become his own property; but he is not bound to accept any challenge unless it is sent in on or before Oct. 17. We shall give in an early Number some of the games played in the late match.

Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., who was the British delegate to the Brussels Congress, has been appointed military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, in place of the late Major-General Sir James Lindsay.

At the last meeting of the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company, held on Monday, previous to its amalgamation with the North-Eastern Railway Company, it was decided to present Mr. Laycock, the chairman, with a piece of plate, value £1000. It was also agreed to divide £1000 between the manager, secretary, and engineer, in recognition of their services.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated May 18 last, of Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart. (formerly Mr. Edmund Denison), late of Doncaster, Yorkshire, who died on May 24, has been proved at the Wakefield district registry by Christopher Beckett Denison and William Beckett Denison, sons of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator bequeaths to the General Infirmary, Leeds, £1000, and to the Doncaster Infirmary £250, both free of duty; to his daughter Augusta an immediate legacy of £1000, and his house and premises (together with the furniture) at Doncaster for life; at her death the said house and premises are to go to his son Edmund; to his said daughter and upon trust for his married daughters, in addition to the provision for his younger children made by settlement, £30,000 each; to William Froggatt Bethell, the husband of his deceased daughter Elizabeth, £33,000 absolutely; to each of his three sons, £5000; and there are legacies to his grandchildren, daughters-in-law, and others. To his two younger sons he leaves all his capital and interest in the bank of Messrs. Beckett and Co., Leeds; but if he shall have ceased to be a member of the said firm at the time of his death, then he leaves his said two sons, Christopher and William, £52,500 each; he also devises to them his estate of North Hall, in the parish of Leeds, and he gives them the residue of his personal estate. All the rest of his real estate he devises to his eldest son, Edmund Beckett, who succeeds him in the baronetcy. The testator also exercises the power of appointment given to him by his late brother's will as to a sum of £20,000 in favour of his younger children.

The will, with two codicils, all dated on April 4 last, of Sir Harry Stephen Meysey-Thompson, late of Kirby Hall, Yorkshire, who died on May 17, has just been proved at the district registry, Wakefield, by the Rev. Thomas Charles Thompson, the brother, Sir John Frederick Croft, Bart., and William Gray, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife legacies amounting to £1200, and gives her his house in London, with the furniture, and an annuity of £2500; and after leaving some other legacies and making provision for his younger children, he leaves the residue of his real and personal estate to his eldest son and successor in the baronetcy, Henry Meysey Meysey-Thompson.

The will, dated Jan. 7, 1873, of William Bryant, late of Surbiton, Surrey, and of Fairfield Works, Bow, manufacturer of and dealer in lucifer matches, who died on July 24 last, at Eastbourne, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Wilberforce Bryant, Arthur Charles Bryant, and Frederick Carkeet Bryant, sons of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Anne Jago Bryant, all his household furniture and effects, a pecuniary legacy of £12,000, and an annuity of £2500 for life; upon trust for his daughter, Elizabeth Annette, £15,000, and a further sum of £15,000 upon the death of his wife or the expiration of twenty-one years from his decease. The remainder of his property is to accumulate for twenty-one years, or until the death of his wife, whichever event shall first happen, and then be divided between his four sons, Wilberforce, Arthur Charles, Frederick Carkeet, and Theodore Henry.

The will, dated April 1, 1871, of the Hon. Caroline Twisleton, was proved on the 26th ult. by her husband, the Hon. and Rev. Charles S. Twisleton, and Charles Reynolds Williams, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. By her will the testatrix disposes of all property which she has power to appoint, either under the will of her late brother, the Rev. John Carr, or otherwise. She bequeaths to her executor Mr. Williams £100, and gives the income of the rest of such property to her husband for life; at his death several legacies are to be paid, and the ultimate residue is given to her two nephews, Charles Henry Gregg and Ralph Cromwell Gregg, and her niece, Isabella Emily, the wife of Colonel the Hon. Ivo de Vesci Pienies, in equal shares.

The will and codicil, dated Sept. 14, 1872, and Feb. 25, 1874, of Robert Godfrey, late of Homelands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, who died on July 20 last, were proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Sarah Godfrey, the widow, Anthony Waterer, jun., and Maurice Young, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator gives to his executors, Mr. Waterer and Mr. Young, £250 each; to his wife, £600 and his property in the parish of Ryde for life, or until her future marriage; and legacies to members of his family. As to the residue of his property, after providing for the payment thereof of an annuity to his wife, he gives one moiety upon trust for his daughter Sarah Elizabeth, and the other moiety upon trust for his daughter Amy Florence.

WORKMEN'S TRAINS.

The threat to discontinue the workmen's trains between Woolwich, Charlton, Blackheath and London has caused considerable consternation among the ordinary passengers, and on Thursday week a deputation waited upon Sir E. Watkin, M.P., and the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company, on the subject. Sir E. Watkin, in reply, said the directors were bound to consider the interests of the large number of small shareholders in the company. The trains had been started with the hope that they would prove a commercial success, and in some measure alleviate the distress then prevailing down the river; but the fact was the trains did not pay, for, though the amount paid in fares seemed large, the running of these trains necessitated the gas being burnt longer hours and the railway employees being at work earlier. Further, the trains were often used by persons for whom they were not intended. Under the present law the company ran the risk of having to pay heavy compensation in case of accident, and there was besides the passenger duty of 5 per cent. He would at the same time consider whether the directors could postpone taking any action until Parliament met.

Mr. Gladstone has written to one of his constituents expressing his sympathy with the workpeople, and promising to use his influence with the Legislature and the Board of Trade in the matter.

Sir Edward Watkin, writing with reference to workmen's trains, points out that the South-Eastern Railway Company is under no obligation to run them, and that the action of the company in the matter has been purely voluntary. Those trains were put on at his personal instance, not merely as an experiment, but to meet a want which has by this time in great measure passed away. After full experiment it has been found that the trains compel long hours of exposure to the railway employees and a special risk and peril; and the question is whether the stockholders of the South-Eastern Railway Company are to provide at their sole cost for the gross neglect of the millionaires of London, the loss to the company being augmented by the passenger duty and the liability to compensation for accident, from which the proprietors of steam-boats are free.

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